

'The next few days - some would say the next 48 hours - are likely to prove whether Lebanon is to survive as a state'

Beirut battle rages as Lebanon drifts to civil war

Robert Fisk

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Only hours after his army thrust into the heart of West Beirut and pushed back Muslim militias who had seized large parts of the city, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon last night offered his political opponents what he called "national reconciliation dialogue" that would lay the framework for a new unified country.

Brave words though they were, Mr Gemayel's offer was immediately rejected by Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze militia leader, who described it as treachery. While the fighting died down last night, Lebanon's drift towards renewed civil war has thus not been halted.

West Beirut again came under a fierce and indiscriminate artillery bombardment during the evening as Lebanese troops desperately tried to continue a three-pronged attack across the west of the city in a last effort to dislodge Muslim gunmen and prop up Mr Gemayel's Government. An unofficial ceasefire took hold last night after street fighting had engulfed the capital and a rain of shells ripped across the rooftops of the Muslim sector of the capital.

As the Lebanese Cabinet sat in conclave throughout the day, shells exploding around their yellow stone palace, Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, arrived back in the city, reportedly in a mood of the deepest despair. Lebanese Army units staged a helicopter landing at one point on the Beirut seaport to drive Muslim militias into the heart of the city, but 14 hours later they had pushed almost two miles into the capital.

Fisk's report was then interrupted by this service message: **Sniper fire all round office at moment and Lebanese soldier just reached AP Bureau. Will follow when it's safe to sit rather than kneel beside machine. Regards.**

Beirut state radio blamed the Syrians for the bombardment of the city. There is not a shadow of doubt that the shells that landed across Christian East Beirut and on the coastal road north to Jounieh were fired by Syrian or Druze gunners in the Meta mountains to the north-east of the city, but the projectiles that

crashed into the west of the city were certainly not fired from Syrian positions, which are 14 miles away.

Indeed, for much of the day, it was possible to hear the artillery that fired the shells, the guns booming three or four seconds before the shells landed, evidently fired by Christian Phalangist militias or the Lebanese Army itself. The sound of artillery fire was broken by the sound of gunfire from the east.

Just before dark, Lebanese troops fought their way as far as the Commodore Hotel, the centre of the international press corps in Lebanon. Soldiers ran up ladders beside the building firing bursts of sub-machine gun fire at snipers still holding out on nearby rooftops. At one point rifle fire went on continuously for five minutes until Lebanese tanks began blasting neighbouring streets.

In a high-speed car drive across the ruined port and past the Lebanese Army's front line just before nightfall, I saw every evidence that the Lebanese Army was failing to make good at least one of its attacks. Lebanese soldiers, their battle dress streaked with grime, their foreheads swathed in bandages and their shoulders draped with ammunition pouches were lying in gunners and perched on rooftops as they tried to dislodge dozens of Shia Muslim gunmen in the Wadi Abu Jamil district. Not far from the American University hospital, they were lining up their tanks at the north-eastern end of Hamra Street - once the smartest shopping precinct in Beirut - and firing down the tree-lined boulevard.

In shop doorways and side streets, teenage gunmen, some armed only with small silver-plated pistols, fired back in desultory fashion, prepared to retreat under the hail of shells that crashed into the apartments around them. As the city resounded to the thunder of explosions, it was impossible not to recall the same sound seven years ago when Lebanon was torn apart in anarchic and sectarian battles by Christian and Muslim militias. Now the Lebanese Army is fighting to preserve Mr Gemayel's administration - and United States policy in Lebanon - but the fact remains that Lebanese are again fighting Lebanese in the centre of the capital.

There were also painful parallels to last year's Israeli bombardment of West Beirut. The shelling of the city yesterday by Syrians, Druze, leftist militias and almost certainly the Lebanese Army was just as indiscriminate and just as brutal. Ambulances raced through the streets all day, drivers waiting and headlights flashing to warn soldiers that the curfew was being broken for humanitarian reasons.

During the late afternoon, shells were landing so close to the offices of the Associated Press news agency - where *The Times* has its base in Beirut - that cordite smoke drifted through the rooms. Near-deserting explosions shook the buildings. One shell landed so close to me that I saw the yellow and white flash of the detonation scarcely 20 yards away before tons of sheet glass came crashing into the roadway.

From the safety of Damascus, Mr Jumblatt, the Druze leader, issued a series of almost apocalyptic diatribes against Mr Gemayel, referring to him as "a butcher" and insisting that the Lebanese Army's attack into West Beirut constituted "a new carnage similar to the Sabra and Chatila (Palestinian) massacre".

Since Mr Jumblatt's own militia, along with the Syrians, were contributing mightily to the bloodshed, this statement was - to say the least - something more than dishonest.

Also in the Syrian capital, the regional office of the "Amal" Shia militia condemned what it called the massacre of Muslims in Beirut, although Mr Saeb Salam, Continued on back page, col 3



Syria fighters armed with rocket-propelled grenades advance toward a Lebanese Army position yesterday

Solidarity protesters clash with police

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The acrid whiff of tear gas again perfumed the streets of Poland yesterday as Solidarity supporters in many towns and cities demonstrated for their banned union on the third anniversary of the Gdansk agreement which brought it into existence.

Many demonstrations were small and good-natured - ironic clapping of the militia - some, as in Gdansk, were large and tense, others, large and violent.

In Nowa Huta, the steel city near Cracow, demonstrators were said to have stoned trains and police used batons and tear gas to break up the crowd.

In Wroclaw, demonstrators tried to lay wreaths at the grave of a demonstrator killed in protests on August 31 last year, but police stopped them and sealed off the area.

In Gdansk, Mr Lech Walesa, former leader of the union, was the focus of demonstrations. He had been forbidden to give a speech at the crosses near the Lenin shipyard gates - scene of the strike in 1980 that created Solidarity - but he and thousands of other workers streamed out of the yards and marched to a church.

He told the crowd he would lay flowers at the crosses at 4pm and shouting and chanting their support, the workers accompanied him there. But riot police had surrounded the monument and an officer called out "only Mr Walesa will be allowed to lay flowers".

The workers whistled angrily, but in the end piled their flowers and wreaths on to Mr Walesa, who took them, staggering slightly under the weight, to the monument.

The solidarity underground had called for a boycott of public transport when workers change shifts at factories, so as to have thousands of them streaming through the streets, perhaps chanting Solidarity slogans. The plan, however, was only partially realized.

The police presence was strong throughout towns and cities: in the Warsaw city centre militia could be seen running after youths shouting "gestapo".

The most typical incident for a day that will no doubt be hailed by the Government as another victory against Solidarity came outside the Ursus tractor factory, near Warsaw. Most workers ignored the transport boycott call, but a few hundred marched around a housing estate, shouting "Zbyszek Bujak" (a former Ursus worker and underground leader) and making victory signs. They took a route followed in the early days after imposition of martial law.

Then, there were thousands of protesters, but yesterday there were barely 250.

The Government is determined to show that it has almost completely defeated the Solidarity underground.

Officers freed then seized in Harare

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Joy among High Court spectators at the acquittal of six Zimbabwe Air Force officers on sabotage charges turned to fury and bitterness yesterday when they were immediately rearrested.

As the officers - four of whom hold dual British-Zimbabwean nationality - were led back to the cells in handcuffs relatives and friends outside the court shouted "Shame" and "Bastards". Wives who minutes before had clutched their husbands, smiling, looked shocked and wept.

The orders, made under section 17 of the Emergency Powers Act and providing for indefinite detention, were signed by Dr Herbert Ukwilombe, the Minister of Home Affairs, and are bound to attract censure in London and Washington.

The High Court was packed when Mr Justice Dumbutshena, the Judge President, started to deliver judgment on charges that the officers assisted in the sabotage of a dozen fighter aircraft at Thornhill air base in July 1982. The operation, which devastated Zimbabwe's air defences, was alleged to have been carried out by three South African agents.

Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater, former Deputy Commander of the Air Force, Air Commodore Philip Fie, Wing-Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing-Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Neville Weir had all pleaded not guilty.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena, Zimbabwe's first black High Court judge and a respected figure in the nationalist movement prior to independence, dealt at length with the officers' allegations that they had been intimidated, assaulted and in four cases subjected to electric shock torture to get them to make confessions.

The evidence of prosecution witnesses did not come close to establishing the guilt of the accused and the state's case rested purely on the confessions, he said.

Although the police denied mistreatment, the officers' stories corroborated each other and had the ring of truth, he added. "The psychological effects of lengthy interrogation, incommunicado incarceration and torture suffered at the hands of the police drive an accused person to hopelessness," he said.

However, even without this evidence he would have had to rule the confessions inadmissible because they were obtained after the officers had clearly been denied access to lawyers - a right enshrined in the legal code and the constitution.

When he announced the officers' acquittal there was prolonged applause and foot-stamping from the public gallery. The officers shook hands and embraced, some visibly moved.

In the euphoria of the moment elated relatives and friends spilled over from the public gallery into the court where they mingled and embraced the officers.

A beaming Mr Harry Ognall QC, who conducted the officers' defence, said: "I am as relieved as I am delighted that six extremely honourable men have been exonerated."

British Gas to shed thousands of jobs

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The State-owned British Gas corporation is planning to shed between 10,000 and 20,000 of its 101,000 employees by the end of the 1980s to try to improve efficiency.

Some of the jobs are likely to be lost through compulsory redundancies - a possibility that British Gas admitted yesterday. It had succeeded in having deleted from a recent independent report on the industry's efficiency by Deloitte, Haskins and Sell, the accountants.

The 250-page report, jointly commissioned by the corporation and the Department of Energy, was published last week. It hit the headlines with its apparently startling conclusion that the corporation was still undercharging its customers despite record profits of more than £1,000m a year.

Both the department and the corporation last night confirmed reports in the specialist magazine, *Accountancy*, that a number of paragraphs had been left out of the published version on the grounds that they were considered matters of commercial confidence.

Among them was a paragraph which said that British Gas was considering whether a number of its 12 regions would have to announce compulsory redundancies this year. "It is important that such redundancies are Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8

Continued on back page, col 3

Continued on back page, col 7

Continued on back page, col 8



Mr Hare: planned earlier announcement

Gunmen hijack Romanian cargo ship

Nicosia (AP) - Unknown gunmen commandeered a Romanian cargo ship in the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli.

Port authorities in Cyprus said they did not have the name of the ship, and that there was no information as to where it was heading.

Tripoli is only about 100 miles south-east of the southern Cyprus port of Larnaca, and has been the scene of frequent fighting in recent weeks between pro and anti-Syrian Lebanese Muslim groups.

Bravery award for Navy diver

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A Royal Navy deep-sea diver has been awarded the Queen's gallantry medal for his part in "possibly the most dangerous task ever undertaken by a Royal Navy diver team".

He is Petty Officer Michael Harrison, aged 33, who has been in the Navy for 18 years.

The medal was won while divers were recovering classified documents and equipment from ships sunk during the Falklands campaign last year. The nature of the material recovered has not been specified but it is thought to have included top secret code

books and cryptographic equipment.

The citation says that "though working in extremely unpleasant, hazardous and dark conditions, and despite becoming entangled in two separate occasions with hanging debris, Harrison persevered with the task, putting himself at grave personal risk."

The action was in depths of more than 300 feet, and was carried out by a team of 27 naval divers.

The operation was conducted from a chartered vessel, the 7,000-ton *Szasa Seaspeed*. It involved

using a diving bell to carry the divers down.

The divers left the diving bell, but remained connected to it, while searching for the documents and equipment in the sunken ships.

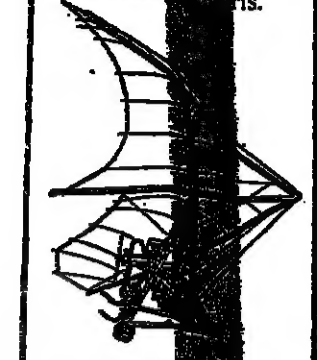
It is believed that much of the activity centred on Coventry which sank north of the Falklands.

The recovery of the material has been regarded as a sensitive matter by the Royal Navy not only because it was highly classified, but also because ships lost off the Falklands have been designated as war graves.

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Peaks and troughs in the membership of the union sharply, is beginning organized and for Across the Only three sport really the microlights from London



Into the red Business News... The Government... "Pink Book"... deterioration... trading position... past 11 years... Up and away... Airlines are... more orders for... Special Reports... how operators... double their... On the green... The continuing... Sunningdale... Europe's top... Faldo and Balles... to be number one.

A million mourn for Aquino

More than a million Filipinos turned out yesterday for the funeral of Benigno Aquino, the assassinated opposition leader. Crowds surged for about 10 hours along a 15-mile route to the garlanded coffin.

Cut-throat cover

Britain's big insurance companies are "tearing millions of pounds of business to frayed shreds", which, according to one hit company, are charging exorbitant rates.

Male midwives

The last legal barriers to men training as midwives were lifted today with the repeal of the relevant section of the Sex Discrimination Act.

Overt fails

Steve Ovett failed last night to break the three-day world record of Sydney Maree for 1,500 metres in Cologne, Germany, when he won heat in 3 min 32.93 sec.

Bomb theories

South African politics, on edge hold against Sir Philip Hain, may be behind two bomb attacks in London.

Hijack ends

Five hijackers holding an Air France jetliner since Sunday have surrendered at Tehran, with a promise of asylum.

Essex joy

Essex, the county cricket championship leaders, took five wickets on the first day against Lancashire.

Leader page, 11
Letters on Fleet Street, extracts from Mr L. Cummings, and Lord Brighshaw, exports, from Mr Dembo, privatization, from Mr David Howell, MP
Leading articles: Jesuits; Trade Union Congress
Features, pages 8, 10
Washington's duty to back Salvador; post-Solidarity Poland; subsidizing rural blight; a profile of John Updike
Books, page 9
Fiona MacCarthy reviews the new biography of Vanessa Bell; A. N. Wilson on the seventieth birthday of Angus Wilson
Obituaries, page 12
Captain E. H. B. Baker, Mr Hubert Blake

Home News	2-4	Crossword	24
Overseas	5-7	Diary	10
Arts	12, 17	Science	12
Archaeology	12	Sport	18-20
Arts	13	TV & Radio	23
Business	14-17	Theatres, etc	24
Chess	2	Weather	23
Court	12	Wills	12

Postal delays persist despite rise in complaints

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

More people complained to the Post Office Users' National Council about the service they received from the Post Office last year than in any of the two previous years and yet the corporation still has a poor record of service.

The disclosures are contained in the council's annual report, published yesterday. In the last financial year, ending in March, the council says it continued to press the Post Office about the poor quality of service "which remained disappointing despite management's attempts to get improvements".

The council handled 11,000 complaints from customers of the post and telephone services. Postal complaints totalled 3,744, an increase on 3,115 (1982) and 3,184 (1981). The bulk of the complaints to the council were about delays, which totalled 849, a rise of about 28 per cent.

The report says: "Complaints about delays recorded a particularly sharp upturn in June and September, reflecting in turn the rail strikes and the TUC Day of Action, and again in January, 1983, when the extended new year holiday caused a collection and sorting build-up which adversely affected delivery efficiency for several days after." Reports of impending closures of post offices has led to a large

volume of complaints. The council concludes: "Such closures can bring hardship to sections of the community and the problems created continue to be a matter of serious concern to us".

The Post Office is conducting a survey on its post offices and sub-post offices.

The number of complaints about telephone service, according to the council's report, has dropped remarkably to 7,487 from 11,001 in 1982 and 13,333 in 1981. Complaints about accounts total 2,963, which is almost a third of what they were two years ago.

The council said complaints largely involved delays in getting faults repaired. But it noted that statistics from British Telecom showed that nationally the percentage of faults cleared by the end of the next working day had risen from just over 58 per cent in 1979/80 to 85 per cent in 1982/83.

However, a number of complaints were received from subscribers unable to get the new telephone handsets advertised by British Telecom.

The council said it received several complaints from customers unable to get some of those instruments either because there were delays with British Telecom's suppliers or that British Telecom's local sales staff knew nothing about them.

Man found dead after gun siege

A four-hour armed siege ended yesterday when a man was found to have killed himself after shooting and critically wounding his daughter aged 15.

The shooting came after a domestic dispute that broke out in the early hours of the morning at the family's maisonette in Priors Croft, just off the High Street in Old Woking, Surrey.

Mrs Shirley Frost, aged 48, ran for help to a neighbour with blood streaming from her head after being struck by a soda siphon. Mr Ronald Frost, then her daughter Carla, aged nine, ran out saying that her father had a gun.

Neighbours found Mrs Frost's daughter Carol lying shot on the kitchen floor. Mrs Frost and the two girls were rushed by ambulance to hospital as police cordoned off the area warning neighbours to remain indoors.

As a siege began Carol was transferred to the Atkinson Morley Hospital, Wimbledon, where she underwent an emergency operation for gunshot wounds. A hospital spokesman said her condition was critical.

At the council estate where the family lived 12 marksmen from the Surrey police firearms support unit took up strategic positions as senior officers tried to make contact with Mr Frost, using a loud hailer.

But there was no response and after a bang that could have been a shot, the police moved into the house and found Mr Frost, who held a firearms licence, lying dead in the bedroom with a gun by his side.



Mixed effects: The Burrator reservoir, serving the Plymouth area, which is down to 30 days' supply of water and (right) a dwarf rose thrown up by the "greenhouse" atmosphere being inspected by Mr Raymond Roads, a gardener from Wimborne, Dorset.



Downpour after drought meeting

By Craig Seton

Heavy rain fell over Plymouth yesterday as the Southwest Water Authority decided to seek government approval to halve the use of water in a wide range of activities in the city and across much of Devon because of the drought.

The authority is to ask Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, for permission to ban the watering of parks recreation grounds, sports and playing fields, race and golf courses, and for the replenishment of private swimming pools and ponds, if that should become necessary.

The ban would also apply to car washing equipment, the cleaning of public buildings and the use of water in ornamental fountains and cascades. If the ban is applied it would affect hundreds of thousands of people in Plymouth and north, mid and west Devon.

The Burrator reservoir on Dartmoor, which supplies Plymouth, is down to 43 per cent of capacity and has only 30 days' supply left. The level has not fallen so low since the drought of 1976 when standpipes had to be erected in parts of the West Country.

After deciding on the emergency measures, members of the authority left the meeting to be greeted by a heavy downpour. With depressions forming over the Atlantic more rain was forecast.

Forecast: Jack Page

Give cyclists better deal, engineers say

By David Nicholson-Lard

Britain's highway engineers, traditionally regarded as protagonists of the motor-car and the enemies of pedal-power, yesterday called for widespread improvements in road design and traffic management to benefit cyclists.

In a 60-page report, *Providing for the Cyclist*, the Institution of Highway Engineers and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which represents 8,700 engineers employed by councils, central government and consultants, yesterday described its guidelines as an "important step forward" in the recognition of cyclists. It says that its recommendations can be achieved at "modest cost" and that they will reduce accidents, and encourage new cyclists on to city streets.

Mr Kenneth Huddart, the chief traffic engineer with the Greater London Council and chairman of the group that produced the report, said the majority of local authorities had done "nothing special" for cyclists. Experience showed that the number of cyclists more than doubled when facilities were improved.

Mr Michael Hardy, the president of the institution and country surveyor for Hertfordshire, added: "We are trying to twist the arms of elected members, engineers, local authorities and central government to widen the use of facilities for cyclist." Cost-benefit analysis by the GLC has indicated that a £12,000 investment in a mile of cycle-route would offer value for money if it was used by 100 bicycles a day.

The report says cycling saves energy, is healthy and pollution-free and is a viable alternative for trips to work. But casualty rates remain "obstinately high", with 90 per cent of accidents occurring in urban areas. Cycle traffic has doubled in recent years and further increases without better roads design could significantly increase accident rates.

The report was welcomed yesterday by cycling bodies including the Cyclists' Touring Club, the largest cycling body in the country with 35,000 members, and the London Cycling Campaign.

Mr Michael Hardy, the president of the institution and country surveyor for Hertfordshire, added: "We are trying to twist the arms of elected members, engineers, local authorities and central government to widen the use of facilities for cyclist." Cost-benefit analysis by the GLC has indicated that a £12,000 investment in a mile of cycle-route would offer value for money if it was used by 100 bicycles a day.

The report says cycling saves energy, is healthy and pollution-free and is a viable alternative for trips to work. But casualty rates remain "obstinately high", with 90 per cent of accidents occurring in urban areas. Cycle traffic has doubled in recent years and further increases without better roads design could significantly increase accident rates.

The report was welcomed yesterday by cycling bodies including the Cyclists' Touring Club, the largest cycling body in the country with 35,000 members, and the London Cycling Campaign.

Mr Michael Hardy, the president of the institution and country surveyor for Hertfordshire, added: "We are trying to twist the arms of elected members, engineers, local authorities and central government to widen the use of facilities for cyclist." Cost-benefit analysis by the GLC has indicated that a £12,000 investment in a mile of cycle-route would offer value for money if it was used by 100 bicycles a day.

The report says cycling saves energy, is healthy and pollution-free and is a viable alternative for trips to work. But casualty rates remain "obstinately high", with 90 per cent of accidents occurring in urban areas. Cycle traffic has doubled in recent years and further increases without better roads design could significantly increase accident rates.

The report was welcomed yesterday by cycling bodies including the Cyclists' Touring Club, the largest cycling body in the country with 35,000 members, and the London Cycling Campaign.

Mr Michael Hardy, the president of the institution and country surveyor for Hertfordshire, added: "We are trying to twist the arms of elected members, engineers, local authorities and central government to widen the use of facilities for cyclist." Cost-benefit analysis by the GLC has indicated that a £12,000 investment in a mile of cycle-route would offer value for money if it was used by 100 bicycles a day.

Council overspending: 3

Capital cohesion that cuts could corrode

By David Walker

Approached either from the south across the Tyne gorge or from the north by the town moor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne shows little of the decay and seediness visible in the inner areas of Manchester or Liverpool. When those two cities were convulsed in the summer of 1981, the Tyne was quiet.

The two facts are connected, city officials say. Newcastle's appearance and social cohesion are the products of a generation of relatively high municipal spending. "We have done so much over the past 20 years that our housing stock looks reasonable", Mr Jeremy Beecham, the council leader, said.

Realistically, he said, there would not be "blood on the streets" if the city council in Newcastle cut back its spending to the levels desired by the Government. But there would, over time, be profound damage to the Tyne's ability to cope, for example with their historically high levels of unemployment. There would at the least be a "tremendous upsurge in vandalism among unemployed youngsters at present provided for by various city programmes", Mr Beecham said.

Newcastle is an unabashed high spender with one of the highest rate poundages in the country. This year it is spending 30 per cent more than the Government says it needs; over 4 per cent above its control target. The northern region of the Confederation of British Industry, based in the city, raises a continuous outcry about the impact of rates on business.

The city's case, which is to be presented to the Government over coming months, that Whitehall formulae have consistently failed to take into account that Newcastle is more than just another urban district. It is a regional capital, with all the associated costs.

Officials in the palatial town hall, built in the era of Mr T. Dan Smith, a once-celebrated Newcastle councillor run through the

list. The city has the only haemophilia unit in the north of England and requires social services backup. The city houses a regional reference library, paid for out of the rates. People from Scotland and the North arrive at the central station and need housing: Newcastle spends on regional theatres and tourism. None of these costs are recognized in the Government's "grant-related expenditure assessment" and Newcastle is penalized.

Beyond that, Newcastle, Labour-held since local government reorganization, is unquestionably a generous provider. It spends more per pupil than most other metropolitan districts; similarly in social services, it is at or near the top of the leagues for employing social workers and providing home helps. Its extensive housing schemes include the famous Byker project, a huge wall of flats where there is a waiting list to get in.

Mr Beecham is a barrister, who unlike his municipal colleagues to the south, keeps up a full time job: he is a well-known moderate, outspoken within the Association of Metropolitan Authorities against more left-wing socialists.

But he is adamant that Newcastle's high level of provision is justified by the social circumstances of Tyne-side with its 18 per cent unemployment and precarious reliance on declining industries. "It is not the business of the Government to say what individual councils ought to spend", he said.

If Newcastle had to reduce its spending, and the gap between its current outlays and the Government's target is only about £6m out of a £125m budget, council house rents would have to increase and council employees would go, mainly in education. Mr Cyril Davies, the chief executive said that the fine looks of Newcastle would also suffer. "It would be a much shabbier city if we just stood back."

Concluded

Getting through your first few days at college may require a little application.

هكذا من راصل

More than a million Filipinos mourn at Aquino's funeral

Manila (Reuters) - More than a million Filipinos turned out yesterday for the funeral of Benigno Aquino, the assassinated opposition leader, in a display of grief which developed into a peaceful demonstration of opposition to President Ferdinand Marcos.

The garlanded coffin, borne on a 10-wheel vehicle, inched along a 15-mile route from the Aquino family parish church in north Manila to a cemetery south of the capital.

The crowds surged alongside, between, before and behind the cauldron of mourners in a procession that stretched for about two miles and brought much of the central area to a standstill.

The journey took nearly 12 hours and a police officer said one million was a conservative estimate for the turnout.

Some of the mourners carried placards reading: "No reconciliation under the Marcos regime", "Marcos is a great liar" and "A bullet will never subdue the principles Ninoy (Aquino) upheld". Others said: "Ninoy you are not alone" and "Marcos you are alone".

Police kept a deliberately low profile, as though riot squads were on standby in case of trouble. By nightfall, with the cortege still moving at little more than a walking pace, no serious incidents had been reported.

At exactly 7pm people threw their car horns, and banged tin cans, pots and pans and rubbish

bin lids in many parts of the city in a "noise barrage" protest against Aquino's murder.

The former senator was shot 10 days ago as he stepped off the aircraft that brought him back to the Philippines after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Police yesterday identified the alleged killer as Orlando Galman, aged 33. They described him as a notorious killer and hired gunman with underworld connections and perhaps links to subversive elements.

But Mr Cesar Virata, the Prime Minister, said: "Government elements" could also have been involved in the killing.

Mr Enrique Fernandez, the chief justice, named to head an official inquiry into the murder, said Mr Galman's family had been taken into protective custody.

The mourners at the funeral included students, office workers, labourers, civil servants and Filipinos from outside Manila, many singing hymns and patriotic songs.

Yellow-bunting decked trees and lamp-posts, spectators showed the procession with confetti torn from the yellow pages of telephone directories. Many people wore yellow clothing or carried yellow umbrellas.

For Filipinos and followers of Aquino, yellow recalls the song "In a Yellow Ribbon round the Old Oak Tree" about a prisoner returning home from jail.

Aquino had spent seven years in military jail and was under

sentence of death for murder, subversion and illegal possession of arms when President Marcos let him go to the United States for heart surgery in 1980.

At least six ambassadors, two acting chiefs of mission, many senior diplomats and a capacity congregation of at least 10,000 attended the funeral service at the Santo Domingo church near Aquino's family home.

But there were apparently no representatives from the Marcos Government or from Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia or Indonesia, which, with the Philippines, make up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean).

Cardinal Jaime Sin, leader of the country's 42 million Roman Catholics, led the funeral service, pleading for peace.

"With his death, let us not blind ourselves to the fact that he came back not for confrontation but for reconciliation," he said.

"There is an atmosphere of repression and a climate of fear... his death personified Filipino courage in the face of oppression".

Outside the church Mr Diosdado Macapagal, who preceded Mr Marcos as President until 1964, said: "I have never in my life seen anything like this. Marcos should realize that it is time for him to go but of course he will not."

Mr Ramon Magsaysay, the son of another former President, said: "I think it is about time the Government listened to the people who are voting with their feet at this funeral."



Final farewell: Thousands escorting the coffin of Benigno Aquino through central Manila yesterday. The funeral march took 12 hours.

Nigeria chief denies raising private army

Lagos (Reuters) - The Governor of Nigeria's western Ogun state has denied charges by the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN) that his government had recruited a private army to foment trouble during the country's series of five elections.

Chief Bisi Onabanjo, of the opposition Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), who was returned for a second four-year term as governor in an election on August 13, said on television on Tuesday that his state had no private army, but a security unit set up in 1981.

The NPN secretary-general, Mr Utha Ahmed, said on Saturday that the recruitment and training of the "men of destruction" was part of a masterplan by the UPN to resort to violence in the event of losing this year's elections.

Chief Onabanjo said the existence of the security unit was known to President Shagari, the national police chief and the head of the national security organization.

The unit became necessary because the national police command in Ogun "was found to be reluctant to provide a force to be capable of providing adequate protection to government functionaries, properties and institutions on a number of occasions," he said.

Ogun is the home state of the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, who lost to Mr Shagari in the presidential poll on August 13.

6. The UPN reaffirmed its control of Ogun and Lagos states in four of the five elections already concluded.

Violence erupted in the other two UPN-controlled western states of Oyo and Ondo during governors' elections.

Police said 33 people were killed in the Oyo violence, but the state's NPN leader told reporters in the state capital of Ibadan on Tuesday that more than 100 people had died.

Elections to the Senate, the House of Representatives and state assemblies have been postponed indefinitely in the two states.

In the latest results of Saturday's House of Representatives election, President Shagari's NPN appeared set to win overwhelming control of the 450-member lower house.

With 277 returns in from the 17 states where voting took place, the NPN had taken 186 seats, 18 more than its total share in the lower house after army-supervised elections in 1979.

The UPN was trailing with 31 seats. Balloting has still to take place in the two western states where the UPN won most constituencies in 1979.

In the elections already completed this month, President Shagari won a second four-year term, while the NPN took 13 state governorships and 55 of the 85 Senate seats contested.

Carter gives backing to Mondale

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Mr Walter Mondale has received the endorsement of Mr Jimmy Carter, the former President whose deputy he was, in his attempt to win the Democratic Party's nomination for the presidential elections next year.

Mr Mondale, the front-runner among six Democratic hopefuls but has been losing ground in recent months to Senator John Glenn. The Mondale camp hope Mr Carter's support will improve their candidate's standing in the south where he is now trailing behind Senator Glenn.

Although Mr Mondale was delighted with the fulsome praise which Mr Carter showered upon him, his endorsement by the former President could prove a mixed blessing.

It is widely believed that Mr Mondale's association with the unpopular Carter Administration is a major weakness in his candidacy.

Yesterday Mr Carter graciously assisted his former vice-president by saying: "It would be a mistake for him politically or otherwise to be closely associated with me or too much dependent on the policies I espoused as President."

He added that Mr Mondale offered a good balance of progressive views on social and domestic issues and conservatism on fiscal policies.

US 'feared De Lorean success'

From Iver Davis
Los Angeles

American Embassy officials in London feared that if Mr John De Lorean was successful in making sports cars in Belfast it would be a severe blow to the American car market, according to secret cables made public here yesterday.

The cables were filed in Los Angeles Federal Court as part of Mr De Lorean's efforts to show that Washington pressured the British Government to destroy his sports car operations. They were made public under the Freedom of Information Act and showed that in 1978 the American Embassy in Britain worried that Mr De Lorean's car company would give him an unfair advantage over American car manufacturers.

They said: "It is the embassy's initial view that the United Kingdom government payments also would directly benefit De Lorean car exports, permitting lower prices, and give them an unfair Government-financed advantage over competitors in the US market. It was suggested that the American Government should privately protest about the loans to the British Government, although there was no indication this was ever done."

Mr De Lorean, who is due to stand trial on cocaine smuggling charges, was being kept under close scrutiny by the State Department, according to the cables.

Ulf and his one-armed bandit fight the law

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

A special committee of the Swedish Parliament will be convened this month to discuss the remarkable case of 14-year-old Ulf Linde who wants permission to install a "one-armed bandit" in his bedroom.

Ulf bought the machine from abroad in January this year. It is damaged, unable to take coins or pay out jackpots. Ulf wanted it "for decoration". He said: "I've always wanted one - I don't know why."

However, one-armed bandits are banned under Sweden's strict anti-gaming laws, so to be on the safe side Ulf telephoned the police in his home town of Umea to ask their advice. The police referred him to the county council for the province of Vasterbotten. The county council passed the matter over to another body, the Lottery Authority, which issues

licences for the limited forms of gambling that still exist in Sweden.

The authority's chairman, Mr Johan Palm, was outraged. "It would be the same as applying for leave to operate a still in order to manufacture alcohol at home," he said. Permission was duly refused.

Ulf doggedly took the matter to government level. He appealed to the Ministry of Education, claiming the machine to be a success piece.

A senior civil servant, Mrs Angela Gardner, has now been ordered to draw up a preliminary report on the matter for submission to a government committee which will decide the bandit's fate later this month.

The affair has taken nine months to get this far. "I'm still hopeful," said Ulf.

Jesuits begin search for a new leader

From Peter Nichols, Rome

About 220 Jesuits from all over the world formally begin the task today of seeking a new general to lead the Roman Catholic Church's most formidable religious order.

Their next head, who succeeds the ailing Father Pedro Arrupe, will face the delicate task of reestablishing an acceptable working relationship with the Pope.

Father Arrupe did not have such a relationship and also is now partially incapacitated as the consequence of a stroke. His resignation, the first in the order's history by a general, will take place on Saturday, when solemn homage will be paid to his work.

The general congregation to elect his successor is the thirty-third in the nearly 450 years of the Order's existence and the only one to take place at the time when the Jesuits are ruled by a delegate personally appointed by the Pope.

Father Paolo Dezza, the octogenarian chosen by the Pope to superintend the affairs of the 26,000 Jesuits, said yesterday that he thought the new General would emerge after about a fortnight. There are no official candidates and the successful candidate must obtain an absolute majority.

He himself foresaw a General who would bring "greater reflection and penetration". A more thoughtful generalship was the implication after the active and

controversial leadership of the Spaniard Father Arrupe.

At the time of the appointment of Father Dezza in October 1981 the Pope also named Father Giuseppe Pittau as his deputy, Father Pittau, who is himself a candidate, says that they should look for a person who loves Jesuit traditions but would know how to act in a creative way to meet modern challenges.

The proverbial prudence of the Jesuits (recommended by St Ignatius himself, the first General, as a quality essential for a head of the order) reduces talk of candidates but half a dozen names are heard with some frequency. That of Father Pittau is usually the first, although his election could be taken as meaning too much readiness to make the Pope happy.

The same would be said of Father Dezza, who has the additional disadvantage of his venerable age. St Ignatius maintained that a general should be neither too young or too old. With becoming modesty, Father Dezza has pointed out that at the age of 82 he has little more to look forward to.

He himself gave a clue to another name, that of Father Roberto Tucci, Director-General of Vatican Radio and organizer of the Pope's journeys.

Leading article, page 11

In the first few days as a student, you'll find you cannot live by brains alone.

You'll need money. And to turn your grant cheque into money you'll need a bank account.

But if you wait until you get there before you open one, your spending power in those first critical days may be somewhat limited.

It takes time to deal with applications, time to print your name on a cheque book, time to clear grant cheques.

Fortunately, time is one thing you've got right now. Complete the coupon, send it back to us at least two weeks before your term begins (but

after you've heard you qualify for an IEA grant) and your cheque card, cheque book and Servicecard will be waiting when you arrive.

You'll find us easily enough—we have more on-campus branches than any other bank.

Our Current Account banking service is commission free, of course, while you remain a student, and for six months after, even if you're overdrawn.

And for starters, we'll even put a fiver in your account. You should get through that without too much difficulty.

ACCOUNT OPENING FORM
I would like to start using your Students Service.

Surname Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms

Other names

Home address

Term-time address

Tick if statements and other correspondence to be sent to term-time address ☐

College/University address

Course

Length of course

Signature

Extra Specimen Signature

Date of Birth

Grant P.A. £

Enter X for type of account required

Current and Deposit a/c ☐ Current a/c ☐

NatWest
Students Service

Complete and post to:
National Westminster Bank PLC,
Students Service, Planning and
Marketing Dept., FREEPOST 2,
London EC2B 2GN. *You must be
18 or over to have a cheque card.

Rent.
£207.00

Food.
£11.90

Malaysia losing battle to curb powers of King and sultans

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Parade to mark independence

Signs are increasing that the Malaysian Government may have misjudged when it rushed through Parliament last month constitutional amendments, which would effectively reduce the monarch's power to delay legislation and to declare an emergency.

The King must still sign the changes before they become law, and that is becoming unlikely because Malaysia's nine sultans and the King elect among themselves every five years all reject the amendments as unconstitutional and enjoy much more support than the Government on the issue.

Malaysia's rulers have more powers than is usual for constitutional monarchs. When republican sentiments surfaced briefly after the 1969 racial riots, Parliament and the state legislatures made it seditious and unconstitutional to reduce the ruler's entrenched powers without their consent; MPs also lost their immunity when speaking on such matters in the house.

So, when Parliament passed a Bill in August incorporating 22 constitutional amendments, two of which reduced the powers of the rulers, a confrontation was inevitable.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister, controlled the debate by ordering his ruling coalition MPs and senators and the press not to highlight the debate on the rulers' powers and prerogatives.

Malaysia yesterday celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of independence from British colonial rule, with an armed forces parade in Kuala Lumpur attended by several thousand people.

The King took the salute at the march past of the three branches of the defence forces and representatives of the multiracial population including civil servants and students.

Since the Bill also increased the number of parliamentary and state assembly seats and removed the Privy Council as the final court of appeal in civil cases, there was plenty to be debated. Some legal experts say the amendments are unconstitutional and seditious.

Under the amendments, a Bill would become law 15 days after it came before the King whether he assented or not, and he could no longer declare a state of emergency, power given to him only two years ago.

A principal objection among the politically dominant Malay community is that it is theoretically possible, now, for Malaysia to become a republic within 15 days. The Malays see the rulers as their insurance against non-Malay dominance, while the non-Malays see them as a sobering influence against executive excesses of the

Malay-dominated federal and state governments.

The rulers, to a man, feel threatened by the substance of the amendments and would oppose them on procedural grounds. The Prime Minister did not discuss them, as the constitution required, with either the King or the rulers, a palace source said. The rulers are taking legal advice.

The King is unlikely to give his assent: there is talk he might be deposed if he did. The Government may wait until after April next year, when his term expires, and introduce the Bill again, thought probably in a different form.

The nine state governments - four others have federally-appointed governors - have been unable to call their state assemblies to pass similar laws because of opposition from the rulers. In one state, the sultan refused an audience to his Menteri Besar (Chief Minister) to discuss the amendments.

One reason for the amendments was the fear that the exuberant and independent-minded Sultans of Pahang and Johore, who under the rules stand the best chance to be the next two kings, could cause difficulties during their reigns.

But palace sources say the sultans would have suggested a way out of that without amending the constitution.

The rulers meet in special session next month to discuss the problem.



Courting arrest: Guizar Begum, a woman union leader, just before her arrest at a Karachi court. She was protesting with lawyers against martial law

Prison population doubles in Sind

The jail population in the Pakistan province of Sind has increased by about 3,500 since August 14 when the opposition launched its campaign against martial law.

According to a report in a Karachi newspaper, there are now 5,830 prisoners in 12 Sind jails compared with 2,500 on August 14. The jails still have room for another thousand prisoners but additional temporary cells and centres for special

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

detainees are reported to be overcrowded.

The Karachi administration is said to have been caught out by the disappearance from hospital of Mir Ghous Bux Bizenjo, the Baluchi leader of the Pakistan National Party, who had been receiving medical treatment while in detention. Mir Ghous Bux Bizenjo, who is not formally aligned with the eight party Movement for Restoration of Democracy which is responsible

for the present agitation, has however, urged his followers to join the struggle.

Meanwhile the Jamaate Islami leaders who met general Zia-ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, on the eve of his present visit to Turkey, are considering street protests to counter the MED campaign against martial law. The Jamaat generally backs President Zia's proposed reforms and goes along with its political programme.

Hongkong reserves claimed by China

Hongkong (AFP) - A senior Chinese official was quoted yesterday as saying that Britain must unconditionally return all Hongkong's reserves, about \$4bn (about £2.7bn) after China resumes sovereignty on July 1, 1997.

The official, of the New China news agency here, was quoted by the *Oriental Daily News* as saying that the reserves would then be used to stabilize the Hongkong dollar on the world money market.

But a Hongkong spokesman commented: "As has been stated by the Secretary for Monetary Affairs, Mr Douglas Hogg, on numerous occasions, Hongkong's reserves are controlled by the Hongkong Government, not the United Kingdom Government."

The Chinese official was also quoted as saying that the reserves belonged to the Hongkong people and China had already said at talks with Britain that the reserves must be returned to the Government of Hongkong formed after 1997.

The government spokesman, noting that talks on Hongkong's future are confidential, said that yesterday's report suggested a deliberate attempt to stir public opinion and sound out the British Government.

According to the report, the official said that after China's resumption of sovereignty Hongkong people would be free to travel on Hongkong-issued Chinese passports, and the legal system would remain unchanged with the Supreme Court to hear final appeals.

He also "guaranteed" that the Chinese Government would give the new Hongkong government all-out support in its foreign trade and economy.

Exodus feared: Doctors, architects and lawyers are expected to leave

Hongkong in mass exodus if the Sino-British talks do not give guarantees of personal freedom and independence (Richard Hughes writes)

The president of the Hongkong Medical Association, Dr Namalis Yuen predicts that "at least 80 per cent of Hongkong's 5,000 doctors will leave if the talks end unfavourably."

He added: "Some doctors who are in the process of applying for resident status in Western countries have already sent their wives and children abroad while they maintain a wait-and-see attitude."

"Others are already getting their immigration papers to go overseas. Some have bought passports from the Dominican Republic." The president of the Hongkong Institute of architects, Mr Edward Ho, said that many architects were already talking about leaving.

"If there is an exodus of architects, it will not come in 1996 but much sooner, and probably even in the next few years." It is an urgent problem for architects and not just a matter of politics.

The former chairman of the Hongkong Bar Association, Mr Martin Lee, QC, has already sounded a warning that most lawyers can be expected to leave Hongkong before 1997 "if they get no guarantee from China of independence of the judiciary."

Another controversy - which ironically weakens Hongkong's legal claims - is listed high on the programme of the Common-wealth law conference, which opens here next month: the translation of Hongkong laws into Cantonese.

One leading Hongkong barrister said: "How can we urge the Chinese to retain our existing laws when half of them are not even written in the Chinese language?"

Police clear estate of protesting workers

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

For the sixth time in as many days, the Guardia civil bodily removed dozens of unemployed farm labourers from a large privately owned estate near Seville, as a union-backed campaign to improve the lot of Spain's landless farm workers gained momentum.

Other actions occurring just about every day in Western Andalusia include sit-ins by jobless workers on main roads, the occupation of churches and town halls and protest marches. A plan to block national highways and railways in the south was dropped after Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, remarked publicly that such actions would be considered illegal.

Prime movers of the campaign are the Farm Workers' Union, a left-wing organization whose members damaged farm machinery when the Centre Party was in power but have shown more restraint under the Socialist Government. The farm federation of the Communist-led Workers' Commissions, Spain's biggest trade union, is also active. The Socialist-led General Labour Union has played a predictably minor role in the campaign to embarrass the Government into doing something about endemic

unemployment in the area where Señor Gonzalez once practiced as a labour lawyer.

The immediate objective is to get more money out of a make-work programme funded by the Government to carry out small public works projects in poor villages. They want the rule that limits the number of members of a single family who collect such money to be waived, and they want to be allowed to work more days per month. Their long-term aim is to force the adoption of an agrarian reform programme.

In the meantime, the Farm Workers' Union insists that farm owners should be obliged to hire at least one worker for every 80 acres. The union also wants landowners to switch to more labour-intensive crops and do away with most machinery.

Next Monday leaders of the Workers' Commissions will head a march of jobless workers which is to set out from Badajoz, near Seville, and walk through much of Andalusia for the following 35 days. On September 10 the Farm Workers' Union will open its congress in Marinaleda, also near Seville, a town which made the headlines under the previous regime because of its repeated hunger strikes designed to emphasize poverty in the area.

Daughter locked up in love tangle

Palermo (AP) - Sicily's Anti-Mafia police, acting on a tip from a desperate lover, freed a 23-year-old woman who was locked up semi-nude by her parents for wishing to marry a divorced man.

Police in the town of Carini, nine miles east of here, found Signorina Eugenia Nobile in the house of a neighbour where she had been held for two days.

The woman, who had been stripped to her underclothes to prevent her escape, was put there by her parents because she refused to renounce her plans to marry Signor Salvatore Grigoli, a 29-year-old bricklayer in the process of divorce. "My parents consider it a dishonour to marry a divorced man," she told her rescuers.

Police arrested 44-year-old Signora Grazia Sanfilippo for holding the woman captive. "For doing a favour to my friends by taking in their dishonourable daughter I have been arrested. It doesn't make sense," Signora Sanfilippo said.

Police could not find Signorina Nobile's parents.

£2.2bn bill for floods in Spain

Madrid (Reuters) - Damage caused by weekend floods which killed at least 31 people in northern Spain has been provisionally estimated at about £2.2 billion, regional officials said here.

The death toll has been revised downwards from an original figure of 37 given by rescue workers.

The preliminary estimate included damage to roads and rail links, industries and businesses as well as crops and livestock losses. No breakdown of the figures was immediately available.

About 26,000 people in the Basque country alone could lose their jobs because of wrecked factories and businesses. The Basque country and Cantabria, worst hit by the heaviest August rains in 20 years, were expected to be declared disaster areas by the Cabinet in Madrid.

In Bayonne, France, police said they had found the body of a 71-year-old woman in a caravan, bringing to six the French death toll in the floods. The body was discovered in the Pyrenean town of Saint Jean de Luz.

Jailed tax rebel could topple Danish Cabinet

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Mr Morgens Gistrup, tax lawyer and leader of the anti-tax Progress Party, went to prison near Elsinore yesterday to serve a three-year sentence for gross tax fraud. The sentence poses a serious threat to the life of Denmark's eleven-month old Conservative-Liberal coalition.

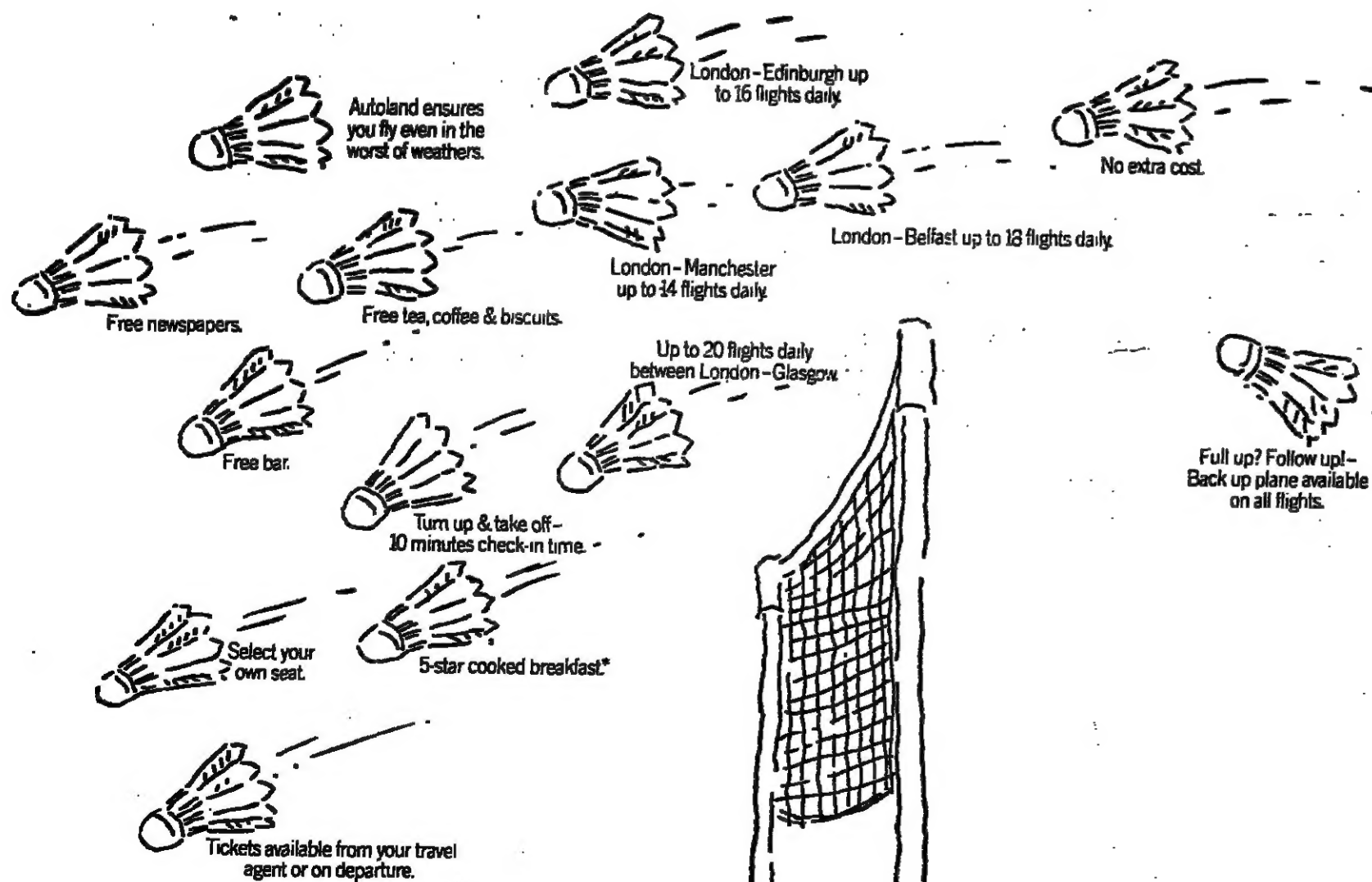
Mr Gistrup, aged 57, was sentenced in the Supreme Court legal fight. In addition to the prison sentence he was ordered to pay 6m kroner (£410,000) in fines, back taxes and legal costs. He was subsequently expelled from the Danish Parliament.

The American trained lawyer leaves behind him a wrangling, deeply split party, embittered by the sentence of its founder, which looks like bringing down the government at an extraordinary session of the Folketing (Parliament) to be held on September 9.

The four-party minority coalition of Mr Poul Schluter the Conservative Prime Minister, needs the support of the Progress Party to pass vital legislation. Mr Schluter has said his Government will resign and call elections in October, if the legislation, cutting grants to local authorities, is not passed next week.

The Progress Party, Denmark's sixth biggest with only 13 members in Parliament after three members resigned to support the Government.

With Mr Gistrup apparently determined to exact revenge on the Government and manipulate his fellow politicians from his prison cell, the divided residue of his party is threatening to defeat the Government unless it meets the Progress Party's demands for stable income tax reductions in the current series of negotiations.



You can't beat the new Super Shuttle service.

British airways

The world's favourite airline.

For tickets and details contact your travel agent or British Airways. *Continental breakfast on Manchester flights. Breakfast served up to 09.30 on all flights.

هكذا من راصل

Counting the cost in Lebanon

Battles in Beirut force Reagan to review role of the Marines

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The fighting in and around Beirut is forcing the Reagan Administration to review the role and size of the US contingent in the multinational peace-keeping force.

Although President Reagan has told Congressional leaders that the 1,200 Marines have only been involved in "sporadic fighting" and their status therefore remains unchanged, it has become clear that if hostilities between Lebanese factions continue at their present level, the US may have to consider sending more troops.

The Marines were sent to Lebanon a year ago to help shore up the authority of President Amine Gemayel's government and bring peace to the country.

However, a decision to send more troops would inevitably provoke opposition in Congress, where demands have already been made calling for a provision in the War Powers Act to be invoked which would allow Congress to demand the recall of the US contingent within 60 to 90 days.

For the moment the administration

hopes the initiative by Mr Robert McFarlane, the President's special envoy, may succeed in reconciling the Lebanese factions. While his talks are in progress US officials have been trying to play down the scale of the fighting, which has resulted in the deaths of two American and four French military personnel.

US officials have emphasized that the Marines had not been involved in "combat operations" and that they had only fired in self-defence. They said that the troops remained in Lebanon in a purely peace-keeping role.

For the moment President Reagan is trying to avoid a Congressional review of the Marines' continued presence in Lebanon. In his letter to Congressional leaders the President pointed out that as the Marines had only been involved in sporadic fighting it was not necessary for him to invoke a provision in the War Powers Act which would theoretically allow Congress to veto their continued deployment in Lebanon.

Saying that he did not know how long the Marines would have to remain there, he wrote: "I believe that the continued presence of these US forces in Lebanon is essential to the objective of helping to restore the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon."

Although the renewed fighting has not forced the President to abandon his holiday in California, he has spent much of his time during the past three days conferring by telephone with aides staying at a nearby hotel and with a "special situation group" which has been "set up" in Washington.

This group is headed by Vice-President George Bush and includes Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, Defence Secretary.

Senator Charles Mathias (Republican, Maryland), who is an author of the War Powers Act, has added his voice to those who are urging the President to seek Congressional authorization if he intends to keep the Marines in Lebanon.

US accused by Russia of blackmail

Geneva (Reuters) - The Soviet Union yesterday accused the United States of trying to blackmail Arab states into accepting President Reagan's Middle-East peace plan.

In a speech to the UN conference on Palestine, Mr Vladimir Vinogradov, the head of the Soviet delegation, yesterday said that the Reagan plan was aimed solely at Israeli domination and Arab capitulation.

The plan proposes an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories coupled with the creation of a Palestinian entity associated with Jordan.

Mr Vinogradov said that it was aimed at "giving Israel a dominant position not only with regard to the Palestinians but also to other neighbouring Arab peoples".

The US was telling the Arabs to accept the Reagan plan or resign themselves to a position of permanent intolerable situation, he said, adding: "If this is not blackmail, then what is it?"

A draft declaration proposed by a working group implicitly recognizes Israel's right to exist by mentioning "the right of all states in the region to existence within internationally-recognized boundaries".

The Arab group submitted amendments, proposed by Syria, which omit this clause, simply calling on the Security Council to "institute guarantees of peace between states in the region".

Chouf pull-back delay angers Israeli troops

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Widespread discontent has been reported among the 2,000 Israeli troops based in Lebanon's troubled Chouf mountains after Tuesday's surprise government decision once again to delay their redeployment to a more secure front line further south along the Awail River.

News of anger and concern at the postponement - the third in a matter of weeks - was disclosed by Israeli military correspondents who had been taken to the area in preparation for the pullback, which had been scheduled to begin at first light yesterday.

Ill-feeling among the troops has been compounded by the fact that they have been living under harsh field conditions for several weeks in preparation for a rapid withdrawal, a dangerous exercise which will be complicated by the narrow, pot-holed roads over which the convoys will travel.

It is understood that disappointment over an earlier delay was bluntly expressed to Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, when he made a tour of positions near Beirut last week.

Before that postponement - again, American-inspired - a stale had been expected to break because of one Israeli soldier's remark: "We are finally moving in the right direction".

The latest delay has also angered many Israeli who have been serving their annual reserve duty in Lebanon. All those I spoke to yesterday were adamant that the operation should begin at once, even at the cost of damaging relations with the Reagan Administration.

"It is our men that are risking their lives for nothing up there, not anyone sitting in Washington or California," a Jerusalem housewife said.

Despite the political turmoil caused by the resignation of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, Israeli officials remain confident it will not affect the final decision for a partial withdrawal. It was noted that Mr Arens is not involved directly in the leadership struggle, as he is not a Knesset member and therefore not eligible.

Tuesday's postponement was the last decision sanctioned by the Prime Minister before he announced his intention to stand down. Israeli sources say the redeployment will go ahead before the New Year holidays begin in the middle of next week.

According to yesterday's Israeli reports - all of which had been submitted for censorship - senior officers in the Chouf are worried that the latest delay will be used by Israel's many enemies in Lebanon to organize for a full-scale attack against the retreating Israeli armour.

The Israelis have taken elaborate precautions for what is considered the strong possibility of having to retreat under fire. After Tuesday's decision to agree to President Reagan's request, they fear they have lost the element of surprise, which was their strongest card in ensuring a relatively safe manoeuvre.

Falklanders to put case at UN

From Zdzislaw Pysarski, New York

The Falklands sovereignty issue has become a distant rather than a pressing preoccupation for most members of the UN Decolonization Committee.

Late last night it was due to begin debating whether Britain and Argentina should resume negotiations.

In the more subdued atmosphere, debating skills and powers of argument of the two main opponents are expected to take on added importance. The dangle or dreariness of their presentations could make a lot of difference to members torn between supporting Argentina as a member of the non-aligned movement or Britain, in deference to its role in international diplomacy.

Mr John Cheek and Mr Tony Blake, elected members of the Falklands Legislative Council, were due to begin the proceedings as petitioners. They, as well as Britain, are expected to emphasize self-determination as the issue of paramount importance in the conflict, and the brutal way in which Argentina interrupted their way of life.

Mr John Cheek, Plea for self-determination

which Argentina interrupted their way of life.

Argentina and its Latin American supporters are expected to paint Britain as an imperialist power bent on retaining its remaining colonies for strategic purposes. The principle of negotiation will also be emphasized.

Venezuela began circulating a draft resolution on Tuesday requesting Britain and Argentina to resume negotiations and expressing its support for the renewed good offices mission undertaken by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General, on the basis of last year's General Assembly resolution.

They spent 75 minutes at the Foreign Office yesterday during what UN sources described as "very much a private visit" by the Secretary-General.

Whitehall officials were at pains to point out that the Falklands was only touched on during the discussions.

The UN conference on Palestine, the Gulf War, Chad and Afghanistan were also on the agenda. The Secretary-General flew back to New York later.

Salvador guerrillas and Stone to meet again

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

After the first substantive face-to-face talks between representatives of the Reagan Administration and the left-wing Salvadoran guerrillas, both sides expressed optimism and a determination to hold future meetings.

A communiqué signed by Mr Richard Stone, the United States special envoy to Central America and four political leaders of the Salvadoran left-wing coalition, the FDR-FMLN, said: "The meeting took place with an open agenda, in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual respect. It was agreed to maintain communication."

One of the Salvadoran negotiators said in an interview that the FDR-FMLN team had presented a "detailed written document" outlining their proposals for ending the four-year-old civil war. He said Mr Stone had presented nothing in writing, perhaps indicating that the United States was not taking the negotiations seriously.

On Tuesday, Dr Guillermo Ungo, the Salvadoran negotiator, said the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front) called the talks "a positive step" which "we hope will lead to a change of (United States) policy and strategy." But he said United States negotiating

efforts might simply be "window dressing" designed to conceal the Reagan Administration's real aim of militarily defeating the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Another member of the Salvadoran team, Señor Ruben Zamora, who is the FDR-FMLN's chief political spokesman, said: "The United States has the key to opening the door for a political solution in El Salvador. The Salvadoran military is not going to start to travel the road of a political settlement unless the United States Administration gives it the green light."

The two Salvadoran leftist leaders said they had been seeking peace negotiations with the United States "for several years" and were willing to meet Mr Stone, Dr Henry Kissinger or any other American officials frequently.

They hoped that the FDR-FMLN's preliminary meeting early this week with the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission would lead to peace talks.

Well-placed sources said the three-hour meeting between the US officials and Salvadoran leftist leaders centred largely on the two critical and intractable questions of elections and security.

Cuban issue the obstacle on Namibia

From Our Correspondent New York

South Africa's insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola remains the only obstacle to the implementation of a United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa), according to Dr Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary-General, who has just completed a diplomatic mission in the area.

In a report to the Security Council, he states that two issues still outstanding before his visit, the electoral system and the composition of the UN peace-keeping force to be employed during Namibia's transition to independence, have been settled.

He emphasized that the attempt to link Cuban withdrawal with a Namibian settlement is unacceptable and can be dealt with only by those directly concerned.

In his report he goes on to say that the failure to resolve the Namibian problem has had disastrous results for Angola.

Although substantial progress has been achieved, he admits that there can be no real progress until an agreed date for the start of the implementation of resolution No 435, which determines Namibia's transitional phase.



Washington blamed for bases delay

From Mario Modiano Athens

Greece blamed Washington yesterday for a delay in signing the agreement about American military bases in Greece and said it would not tolerate the situation for long.

"We are setting no ultimatum," said Mr Dimitri Maroudas, the Government's chief spokesman. "But we shall not tolerate the perpetuation of the present status of the bases on the pretext that the signing is delayed."

The United States and Greece last month initiated a five-year pact on the bases. It supercedes agreements concluded over the past 30 years. The text was not divulged but the ruling Socialists insisted it satisfied their main campaign promises that the bases would be removed by a set date.

Government banners strung across streets and highways throughout the country announce that the bases will go by the end of 1988. "The bases are going," the slogans proclaim. "Our promises become deeds. National independence is regained."

The delay is embarrassing to the Greek Government, first because it increases scepticism about what was agreed, and second because Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, in announcing the initialling of the agreement on July 15 said the document would be released within a week or 10 days. Later the deadline was extended to "the end of August."

It now appears that difficulties emerged over the Greek translation of the negotiated English text, especially because the Greek Government insists that both texts should have equal force.

Mr Maroudas denied that the Greek version was being renegotiated.

Zimbabwe sabotage trial had racial overtones

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe's short history has produced more than a few courtroom dramas, notably the Jekere murder trial and the Inya treason case. But the circumstances which gave rise to the Thornhill sabotage trial and the dramatic intensity of the hearing attracted unprecedented international interest and concern.

The six defendants included three men regarded by colleagues and superiors as outstanding officers of loyalty and integrity, likely one day to command the Zimbabwe Air Force. Each accused as he gave evidence must have been aware that whatever the trial outcome his career was in ruins, a future in Zimbabwe virtually out of the question.

For each of the 44 days of the trial the officers filed up to the court from the cells below, smiling and signalling gestures of encouragement to wives and relatives in the public gallery. During evidence of torture, which occupied a good deal of the proceedings, the wives showed visible signs of distress.

The racial overtones were inescapable. The accused were all white, the investigating officers all black. With two exceptions state witnesses were blacks and defence witnesses whites. The State maintained that the officers had betrayed the nation to a hostile white-ruled neighbour, the defence that they had come under suspicion in the first place because of their colour.

The sabotage was carried out in the early hours of July 25 last year when phosphorous grenades detonated in a dozen Hawker Hunter and Hawk fighters, reduced eight aircraft to smouldering wreckage, and badly damaged the rest.

Defence lawyers believed that the case hinged around the fifth

accused, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd, a young, former policeman in charge of security personnel at Thornhill, who was held briefly, released and then 15 days later re-detained.

The defence maintained that Air Lieutenant Lloyd, a depressive with suicidal tendencies, had been a wedge manipulated by police investigators to build their case. He was, Mr Henry Ogall, QC, said, the first officer to be tortured with electric shocks and thus to make an incriminating statement which implicated others. They in turn, the defence asserted, were then tortured or mistreated until they confessed and spread the net of incrimination.

Air Lieutenant Lloyd testified that in the two weeks after his first arrest he had rejected appeals by relatives to flee the country, "because I was an innocent man". But the defence advanced no explanation as to why he had incriminated so many other officers.

The State case, led by Mr Honor Mkhushi, rested solidly on the statement which he argued contained factual material capable of verification. Torture allegations did not fit with the smooth flow of handwriting styles and the amount of detail provided, he said.

The confessions followed similar patterns. The three most senior officers described approaches by Air Vice-Marshal Len Pink, a former chief of staff now retired in South Africa, who was said to have warned them that a plan to destroy the air force had been set in motion in South Africa and unless they cooperated their lives would be in danger.

Their defence witness was Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater,

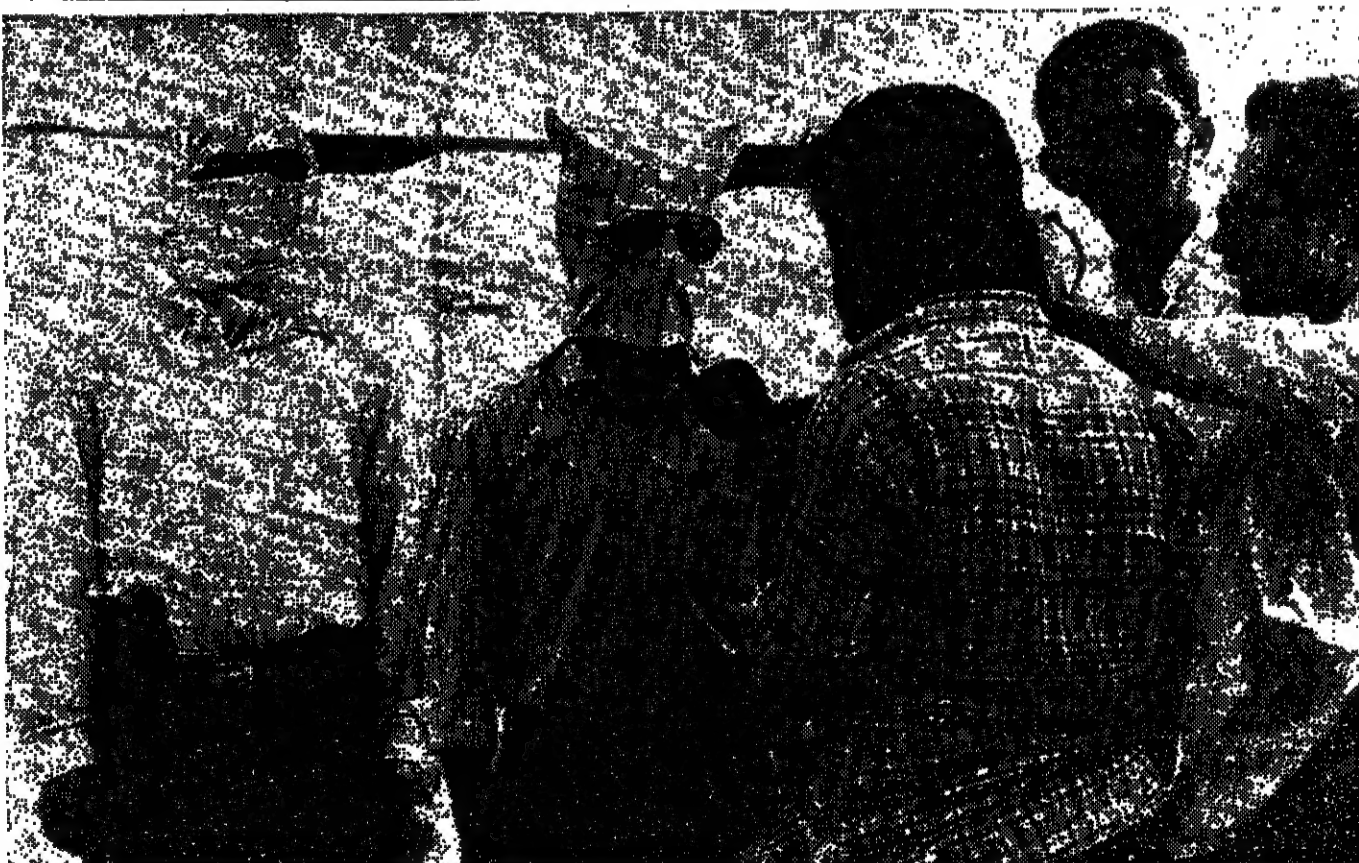
former deputy commander of the ZAF, who said for 13 days after his detention he had been subjected to continuous interrogation under which he maintained his innocence. On September 12 he was hooded, driven into the bush and shot tortured. After that, he said, he wrote a false confession drawing on what he knew his interrogators wanted him to say.

Of the four officers who alleged they had been subjected to shocks three said they had contemplated suicide. Wing Commander John Cox said one interrogator told him: "During the war we learnt from you how to question properly."

Air Commodore Philip File, former Air Attaché at the Zimbabwe High Commission in London, admitted he had not been tortured before confessing but denied that the official air force board of enquiry which he headed was a cover up exercise. As evidence he cited the board's request to police to arrest Air Lieutenant Neville Weir, the sixth accused.

Air Lieutenant Weir, it turned out, was due to leave Zimbabwe a few days after the sabotage to join the South African Air Force as a pilot and the board sought his arrest to prevent him leaving.

This officer provided the most detailed statement on how the sabotage was supposedly carried out, saying that Air Lieutenant Lloyd had delivered the three saboteurs to his office at Thornhill and had later taken them to the aircraft. In his statement, which he claimed had also been extracted under duress, Air Lieutenant Weir said he had picked up the three men after the explosives were planted and delivered them to a hotel.



Last words: The masked leader of a group of hijackers meets the press after surrendering at Tehran airport

Iran's asylum offer ends hijack drama

Tehran (AFP) - Five hijackers, surrendered to authorities here yesterday after hijacking an Air France jetliner on a Vienna to Paris flight four days ago.

Three of the five earlier told a press conference on the tarmac of the international airport here that they had decided to surrender after being granted political asylum by Iran. They were taken to an undisclosed destination.

Earlier, it had been thought that there were only four hijackers.

The hijackers held 15 captives on board the aircraft during the four-day drama that took them to four different cities.

The airliner was commandeered last Saturday, then went to Geneva, Catania, and Damascus before arriving here on Sunday.

The hijackers had threatened to kill their captives several times and they twice tried to take off after seizing and Iranian interpreter and bartering his life for fuel supplies.

As the drama ended, 15 dazed hostages emerged from the aircraft into the sunlight and were whisked away for medical checks. The Iranian national news agency said they were in good health and would spend the night at a hotel here.

The hijackers surrendered after firing six shots in the air, according to journalists at the scene.

They said three masked men

wearing dark glasses got off the airliner and announced their surrender at the foot of the aircraft.

The three, refusing to disclose their nationality, said they made the decision after receiving a promise of political asylum from Iran.

They said they undertook their action to draw attention to "crimes committed by the French Government in Iraq, Lebanon and Chad".

Chadians claim rebels burnt village in south

Ndjamena (AP) - Libyan-backed rebels burnt down a Chadian village in the government-held south last week in a sudden upsurge of rebel activity in the area, Mr Soumaila Mahamat, the Information Minister, said yesterday.

He told a press conference the rebels entered the unidentified village near the border of the Central African Republic, forced inhabitants to leave and then burnt down their huts. He said no one was hurt.

Roman Catholic missionary sources gave an account of the village burning which differed materially from that given by Mr Soumaila. The missionaries, requesting that their names be withheld, said the village was burnt by Government troops who suspected the inhabitants of siding Libyan-backed rebel gangs operating from across the border.

France cracks down on illegal immigrants

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand's Socialist French Government, which once took pride in claiming that it had one of the most liberal policies towards immigrants in the West yesterday announced a series of tough new measures designed to crack down on illegal immigrants in the face of growing racism at home.

With 4.5 million foreigners registered in France, representing one in 12 of the population, France has the highest proportion of immigrants of any Western nation. More than half are Maghrebin Muslims from North Africa, who are the main target of the increasing resentment among the indigenous population.

Immigration of foreign workers intended to settle in France was stopped nine years ago, when the recession first began to set in. But relatives were still allowed to join their families, and hundreds of

thousands of other immigrants found their way in illegally.

But the Government was still accused of being "soft" towards immigrants. The deepening economic crisis and increasing unemployment gave rise to fears. The Government recognized that it had to be seen to be tough, while at the same time taking care not to inflame racial tensions.

It was in recognition of the delicate balancing act that yesterday's new measures to block further illegal immigration were accompanied by other measures to assist the integration of legal immigrants into French society.

● BONN: Calls for the resignation of Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister for the Interior, and for a change in the laws on asylum echoed round West Germany yesterday as the row over the suicide of a Turkish asylum-seeker went on (Michael Binyon writes).

Big spontaneous demonstrations were held on Tuesday evening outside the Ministry of the Interior and in West Berlin as Social Democrats and Green MPs accused the Government of joint responsibility for the death of Mr Kemal Altun, who jumped from a sixth floor window in Berlin during a court hearing.

His lawyer, the Greens and many left-wing groups called on Herr Zimmermann to resign, saying that it was his challenging of the decision by the Federal Office for the Recognition of Refugees to grant Mr Altun asylum that had driven the young Turk to kill himself.

Opposition groups referred to a letter Herr Zimmermann is said to have written in July to Herr Hans Engelhard, the Minister of Justice, insisting Mr Altun should be deported, "in the interests of good cooperation with Turkey in the political field."

Shuttle puts up satellite for India

Kennedy Space Centre (Reuters)

The space shuttle Challenger put a weather and communications satellite into orbit for the Indian Government yesterday, keeping up the shuttle programme's perfect record for deploying commercial payloads.

"We had a super day," Flight director Randy Stone said as the astronaut wound up their second day in orbit. "Everything was right on schedule right down the line."

The Indian Department of Space said the satellite would "go a long way in improving overall communications" in India. It would also help officials to predict natural disasters such as storms and floods.

Assets seized

Madrid (AFP) - The Spanish judiciary has ordered the seizure of all property held by Señor José María Ruiz Mateos, former president of Spain's leading private holding company Rumasa, which was nationalized on February 23.

Madrid (AFP) - Three Polish Alpinists planted a huge red and white flag of the Solidarity trade union on top of Mont Blanc yesterday, the third anniversary of the Gdansk agreement establishing the union.

Peak defiance

Washington (NYT) - The amount of hazardous waste - 190 million tonnes being generated in the US is nearly four times higher than previously estimated, the Environmental Protection Agency has disclosed.

Waste hazard

Washington (NYT) - The amount of hazardous waste - 190 million tonnes being generated in the US is nearly four times higher than previously estimated, the Environmental Protection Agency has disclosed.

Somali deaths

Nairobi (AP) - At least 20 Somali soldiers and three civilians have been killed in rioting in four towns in Somalia's Bakool region bordering Ethiopia, the Somali rebel Hagan claimed.

Freedom row

Bad Bagnask, West Germany. (Reuters) - Two East German teenagers a musician and a schoolboy escaped to the West after crossing the Baltic Sea in a dinghy.

Border blast

Kleinighofen (AP) - An explosion on the "death strip" badly wounded at least two East German soldiers clearing mines, the West German border patrol said yesterday.

Net sabotage

Karlshofen (AP) - An anti-submarine net guarding an approach to Karlshofen, the secret naval base in southern Sweden, was sabotaged by a man cutting through its moorings.

Moscow denial

Moscow (AFP) - The Soviet Union has strongly denied recent Turkish allegations that Moscow was helping to train Armenian terrorists in Syria.

Chinese visitor

Peking (Reuters) - The Chinese Foreign Minister, Wu Xueqian will pay an official visit to the US from October 10 to 15 after a six-day stay in Canada.

Sitting pretty

Brussels (AFP) - Two young Belgians have claimed a world record for sitting 55 hours in a bathful of warm pudding mixture.

Fire kills eight

Savanne, Georgia (AFP) - A fire in a mental hospital near here killed eight patients.

SPECTRUM

Still running with Rabbit.

IN the 1950s, the people were all young and lived in couples. America was booming. "Purchasing power: young, newly powerful, born to consume." Give or take a disturbing affair of two, the couples were booming too. They lived in lofts in erotic lower Manhattan, poorish as junior executives or promising young writers are poor. But the museums were close, and there was always a bottle of wine with the lasagna. "Exhaust smoke, cigarette smoke, factory smoke, all romantic." The bomb loomed, the great cars puffed what later became pollution. But the times were good, the future promising, and everyone got pregnant - as John Updike, who knew or was or invented these people, reminds us in his story "When Everyone Was Pregnant" (*Museums and Women*).

So the couples became three and four. Purchasing power increased. It became time to commute to and from the Connecticut or Massachusetts shoreline, where the New Haven railroad or the Boston-New York shuttle brought the neat serious men back to the sexy delicate women and the children on the beach. But not all went well with the couples, grave people living in "the twilight of the old morality". Growing up from the 1950s was not easy. On the edge of their lives, history sounded uneasy messages: the tragic sinking of the submarine *Thresher*, the Kennedy assassinations. Churches caught fire, ministers were mystified by their ministry.

And there were always the sexual ceremonials, bodily ascensions in pursuit of carnal liturgy. (One reviewer once nicely called Updike the pornographer of marriage.) Neighbourhood adulterous celebrants became involved. Though they went on believing in the magic aura of marriages and families, divorces came along. As gravely as they had tried the Jackson Pollock exhibitions and the Valpolicella, the couples tried them too. Uncoupled, they recoupled. Now around 50, they go on, the women stretch-marked but charming, the men still grave and anxious, unsure what history did to their charmed domestic world, yet still capable of delighting in it, and going on growing rich.

John Updike, who not only wrote *Couples* (1968) but many, many stories about these gracious pairs, is just over 50 himself. With his second wife, Martha, he has just been in Britain for a quick, jet-lagging visit to the Edinburgh Festival, which now has a book fair and a "Meet the Author" programme. He was interviewed by Frank Delaney, and read from his books, introducing a novel due next year. This brings his production to around 30, and the young prodigy is in vogue not so young. None the less, despite a distinguished greying of the hair, the angular good looks and the boyish east coast charm and gentleness remain as fresh and fine as ever. He seems, himself, like one of a good couple. What is more, he has evidently found the process of growing older from the 1950s quite vitalizing, despite the tempest of change and domestic upset on which many of his books toots.

But in any case the couples were only a small part of an enormous stock of invention, an extraordinarily varied list of books, the product of a graceful, stylish but very versatile mind. Yet somehow they seem very close to the heart of his work, a base-camp from which the others feel free to explore.

Updike was born, in 1932, in Shillington, Pennsylvania. This provided him with the "Olinger" country of his early stories, *The Same Door* (1959) and *Pigeon Feathers* (1962), a



The Times Profile: John Updike

fine myth-novel, very much marked, though, by the fact that round this date myth was the great sub-structure for everything. Since then there has been the world of "sexy" Manhattan, and then the "Tarbox" country, north of Boston, where the couples tend to live, as does Updike too.

Updike is something of a sacral aesthete himself. The early stories, like John O'Hara's, are set firmly in a Pennsylvania region, but this was not an O'Hara voice. Like Henry James, he was evidently after a sensuous education; and these tales of adolescent delicacy, looking in ordinary things for form, the Joycean epiphany, the illuminating revelation that lights up art and life at once. It would not have been hard to guess from them that his education had taken him to Harvard, where he studied English literature and worked on the Harvard *Lampoon*, nor that he had gone on from there to art school - in fact, a Knox Fellowship to the Ruskin School in Oxford (indeed a story about dentistry in *The Same Door* celebrates this event). His hope was to be a cartoonist, but the stories and poems he wrote that year settled his fate. He was summoned from Illey Road to the editorial staff of the *New Yorker*, a natural habitat for a writer of his finesse.

He worked for two years as a "Talk of the Town" reporter on that wonderful magazine, founded for style, sophistication, and a good pat of his work has always appeared there, including his excellent reviews. The literary agents now said that, if you wanted to crack the magazine, you had to write like an Updike. Certainly, along with John Cheever, J. D.

Salinger and Donald Barthelme, he has been seen as the best of their modern finds. His writing had that special polish, that brilliance and on occasion over-brilliance of style, that fitted its pages. His antecedents were more Henry James or Edith Wharton than Hemingway, Faulkner, or Fitzgerald. The risk was that he could become an American equivalent to a British Hamstead novelist - socially knowing, stylistically charming, witty and self-limiting.

By the end of the 1950s, the beginning of the 1960s, the books were appearing in great profusion, from the fine, carpentered poems of *The Carpentered Hen* (1958) on. There were novels, like *The Poorhouse Fair* (1959), story collections, children's books, gatherings of essays and reviews. The versatility was apparent, but this could have become enclosed space, especially since now, in the new mood of the 1960s, careful formalism began to crack. The talk was of black humour, absurdism, spontaneous prose, experimental reportage, and something called Postmodernism.

Philip Roth, the powerful Jewish-American writer whose career in some ways parallels Updike's own, marvelously anatomizes the time in *My Life As a Man*. The moment was one of high literariness; all relationships were an aesthetic crisis. Girl friends turned into Isabel Archer or Anna Karenina, and one married for the moral strenuousness. Literature got us into this, Roth notes, and literature was going to have to get us out. Updike evidently recognized the tension too, and his work is the work of a survivor working through the artistic conflicts of American fiction through to the present.

Yet Updike did get out, or rather

amazingly extended his range, partly through some remarkable impersonations. There was, for example, *Rabbit, Run* in 1960, where he identifies with his *homme moyen sensuel*, "Rabbit" Angstrom, the ex-basketball player and entirely physical man who sets out, running, to lose his social and marital identity. At first this looked improbable Updike territory. But, like his friend and mentor, John Cheever, who so surprised us by moving from his Wapshot world to the penitentiary of *Falconer*, Updike opened up not only his social landscape but his style. *Rabbit* has stayed with him ever since. Two more novels follow him onward and upward through commonplace American society to an ambiguous, late twentieth century form of heroism. *Rabbit*, in the middle of things, is rich.

Then there was *Bech*. It has always helped that Updike is a superb parodist, both a splendid and sympathetic literary critic and an artful stylistic impersonator. He grew fascinated by the dominance of the Jewish-American novel, and invented for himself an un-WASP surrogate in the hairy, promiscuous, slow-writing Jewish-American novelist *Bech*, who has grown used to being touted around hospitable campuses and festivals for his ethnic existential anguish and sexual aroma. *Bech: A Book* (1970) is a series of casually interlinked short stories about his Eastern European official tour. Subsequent visitors (I have been one) are regularly shown this Updikean socialist landscape, as they are the Olinger country or Tarbox; here is the Romanian critic, there the Bulgarian poetess.

Perhaps the most striking impersonation of all comes in his brilliant *The*



JOHN HOYER UPDIKE

born: March 18 1932
educated: Harvard College
1955-57 Worked as journalist for the New Yorker magazine
1958 Hoping for a Hoopoe (in America, The Carpentered Hen), poems
1959 The Poorhouse Fair; The Same Door
1960 Rabbit, Run
1962 Pigeon Feathers
1963 The Centaur
1965 Assorted Prose
1966 Of the Farm; The Music School
1968 Telephone Poles, poems; Couples
1969 Midpoint and other poems
1970 Bech: A Book
1972 Rabbit Redux
1973 Museums and Women
1974 Buchanan Dying, play
1975 A Month of Sundays
1976 Marry Me; Picked-Up Places
1977 Tossing and Turning, poems
1978 The Coup
1982 Rabbit Is Rich
1983 Bech Is Back

Coup (1979), where the narrator is Colonel Hakim Felix Ellelou, black dictator of the dry African state of Kush, who has been educated in the United States, and knows its wiles and corruptions. This is the most politically distanced of all Updike's novels, which usually take the realist's pleasure in the stuff of American reality. His books are uneasy celebrations of American life, troubled interplays between bright domestic interiors and dark history, which sense - like the couples themselves - that Grace has gone, but might be restored with aesthetic care and attention. They please a complex but large public; and Updike, too, is rich.

Updike's work had always walked carefully and seriously between familiar realism and the experimentalism that test it, between popularity and elaborate formal devotion. He not only knows but writes about the way in which the successful American writer is readily reduced to cozenage and imbecility. A new book of critical essays, *Hugging the Shore*, comes out soon, with a display of wide appreciativeness and a response to the most testing of our writers and critics: Italo Calvino, Muriel Spark, and the great American heritage of Melville and Hawthorne are among his subjects. In *Edinburgh* he aired a new novel which is neither *Bech* nor *Rabbit*. *The Witches of Eastwick*, set in the Vietnam period, should be out next year. Updike has been accused of sentimentalizing his women characters; he has tried here to challenge the view, which means challenging himself, the one thing his writing has always done. His survival has been made out of a rigorous artistic intelligence; and, in times when the contemporary American novel seems to have lost some of its glow and its direction, he is amongst the very best.

Malcolm Bradbury

Hugging the Shore will be published by Andre Deutsch in January, 1984.

moreover...
Miles Kington

Edinburgh When John Drummond, the retiring director of the Edinburgh Festival, was asked to look back on his tenure, he said in all honesty that he had spent two days a week on artistic matters and five days a week worrying about money. This came as something of a surprise to most people: they imagined that, dealing with the Lothian District Council, he would have had to spend all seven worrying about money.

Lothian District Council are the people who, to celebrate the success of the festival, decided to cut the grant to the festival this year and make things even harder for it. Their grant stands at about half a million pounds; compared to the £20m brought into the city by festival visitors, or indeed the £13m voted by the city for the coming Commonwealth Games, this is what farmers call peanuts. Lothian District Council are also the people who have made Edinburgh the laughing stock of the art world by postponing the building of an opera house for so long that they have now a hole in the ground. Sydney used to be famous for having an unfinished opera house; only Edinburgh can lay claim to having the world's finest unfinished opera house.

To put it another way, Lothian District Council are doing their best single-headed to restore the myth of Scots meanness. When asked earlier this week what could be done to improve the festival, one visiting director said immediately: "Move it to Glasgow". I don't know if it is a coincidence, but I have seen lots of cars this week with stickers reading "Glasgow Is Miles Better", and there was a blistering piece in *Wednesday's Glasgow Herald*, headed: "Can Edinburgh be saved from the shrivelled minds?" It was written by the ex-editor of *The Scotsman*.

Now, I have never met the Lothian District Council personally - I always find hearsay so much more informative - but I would wager a few bob that they would not mind the festival moving to Glasgow. Oh, there might be a twinge of injured pride, but the relief of not having to deal with the demands of visiting artists would be immense. Opera companies who demand opera houses to play in. Theatre companies who would like to have decent backstage conditions.

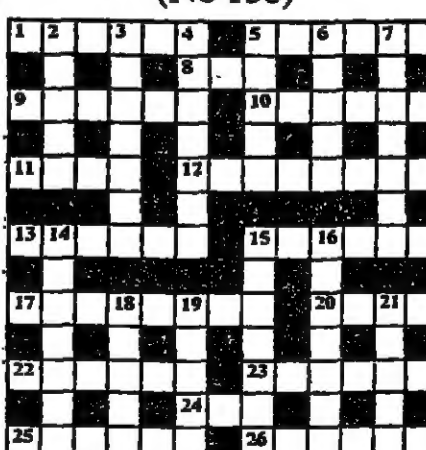
What they would like to keep, I guess, is the Fringe. The Fringe, after all, gets no grant and pays for itself, yet brings in more paying customers than the official festival. It is the dream of all councils something which brings prestige to the place but for which they do not have to shell out a bean. The hole in the ground where the opera house was going to be is this year filled with tents, housing something like 40 different companies, paid for by themselves.

In other words, where other cities throw open their opera houses and theatres to artistic visitors, Edinburgh says: "Come if you like, but bring your own building with you, because you won't get any help from us." Where Edinburgh used once to take pride in putting up fine stone buildings, it now has Forsythian mentality. Its ultimate achievement is the Tattoo, which takes place entirely in the open air and requires nothing except scaffolding for the audience to sit on and get wet in, if necessary.

Edinburgh is still a great place, of course. It's the people at the top who frighten me. Alastair Dunn, in his *Glasgow Herald* piece, recalls that he once asked a new Lord Provost of Edinburgh how he would like to be remembered by posterity. The Lord Provost gazed silently across the magnificent panorama of the Athens of the North and then said with emotion: "As the man who solved the city's parking problem".

Vision, indeed. Mind you Edinburgh has not been known as the Athens of the North for a long time now. I get the feeling that if the Lothian District Council were to send an observer to Athens today, he would come back mightily impressed by the amount of progress they have made with the Parthenon. He might even, if very impressed, suggest the erection of a small canvas temple in Edinburgh. As long as somebody else paid.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 138)



- ACROSS:
- 1 Slow gallop (6)
 - 2 After (5)
 - 3 Epoch (3)
 - 4 War fleet (6)
 - 5 Celtic (6)
 - 6 Nonsense (4)
 - 7 Happening (8)
 - 8 Indian tribe (6)
 - 9 Caper (6)
 - 10 Common person (8)
 - 11 Swallow hastily (4)
 - 12 Cook too long (6)
 - 13 Public speaker (6)
 - 14 And not (3)
 - 15 Rain protector (6)
 - 16 Of many colours (6)
- DOWN:
- 1 Heart chambers (5)
 - 2 Moving vehicles (7)
 - 3 Become aware (7)
 - 4 Mysterious power (5)
 - 5 Anticipate fearfully (5)
 - 6 Pretender (7)
 - 7 Fuss (7)
 - 8 Become similar (7)
 - 9 Tramp (7)
 - 10 Crystalline mineral (5)
 - 11 Saracen (5)
 - 12 Not confined (5)

SOLUTION TO No 137
ACROSS: 1 Placid 4 Nicker 7 Oath 8 Camp site
9 Soapbuds 12 Old 15 Hearty 16 Meteor 17 Mat
19 Rhapsody 24 Splinter 25 Ramp 26 Compel
27 Ethnic
DOWN: 1 Prop 2 Astronaut 3 Ducks 4 Nomad
5 Cash 6 Extol 10 Pater 11 Specs 12 Overdrawn
13 Dire 14 Wham 18 Appro 20 Hotel 21 Purg
22 Cusp 23 Epic

Plastic is on the move

A significant step along the road towards a plastic car will be taken by General Motors in the United States next month when it launches a two-seater sports model, the Fiero. This will be one of the first mass produced cars from a big manufacturer to have a bodyshell of GRP (glass-reinforced plastic) instead of the usual steel and where General Motors leads, others are bound to follow.

Plastic bodied cars in themselves are nothing new. Small specialist companies in Britain like Lotus and Reliant have been using GRP for years but their bodies have been assembled and painted virtually by hand.

Plastic has two obvious advantages for cars. It is lighter than steel and, in the current quest for better fuel consumption, the saving of weight is one of the most important elements. Secondly it does not corrode, and after accident damage rust is the

biggest killer of a car. The problem has been adapting the manufacture and finish of plastic bodies to mass production. Now, with injection moulding techniques and the development of polyurethane paints that can be applied at temperatures low enough not to melt the plastic, the obstacles are being overcome.

Like the Lotus or Reliant, the GM Fiero still relies on a steel chassis for its strength and the completely plastic car is still far away. Meanwhile many plastic components are being introduced, which together can make a useful contribution to weight saving. Plastic bumpers, for instance, are becoming common on new cars (and they have the additional advantage of being able to absorb minor knocks without damaging the paintwork). Plastic fuel tanks are another area.

As for a plastic engine, we may see one in Formula 2 racing cars next year.

A company in New Jersey has produced an engine which is 90 per cent plastic and tough enough to withstand high temperatures. It is only half as heavy as a metal engine. The result is a fuel saving of 24 per cent, but at the moment the engine is too expensive to produce to be a practical proposition for the average road car.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: CAR DESIGN



The BL digital display dashboard

Digital dashboard

A revolution will soon be taking place on the car dashboard. In place of the familiar series of dials there will be a single digital display on which the driver will be able to call up a range of information going far beyond that available on most cars today.

BL Technology's research programme on instrument and information displays has come up with a cathode ray tube as the means of producing clear and easily readable messages. In normal use the screen could give such information as vehicle speed, engine speed, the amount of fuel

in the tank, outside air temperature, total miles travelled, gear position and time of day.

Across the top of the screen, there would be a space, normally blank, for colour symbols to convey such messages as service due, heated rear screen on, sidelights/low beam on, main beam, parking brake on and seat belt unfastened. The two top corners of the screen are reserved for "malfunction" warnings and these could be divided into low and high priority. The less serious ones might include bulb failure, low washer fluid and worn brake pads; while high priorities (signalled in red) would be items like

low oil pressure, charging system failure and low brake fluid.

Overcharged?

Sir Clive Sinclair is a bold, talented and imaginative man, but there must be considerable scepticism about his plan to put a viable electric car into production in the next couple of years. Electric cars have been with us since the dawn of motoring, but the technology has not advanced sufficiently to overcome two very basic drawbacks - poor performance and limited range.

The batteries so far developed to power electric vehicles have been so heavy and space consuming and need recharging so often - every 50 miles or so - that they have been more suited to slow moving, short haul applications like milk floats and delivery vans, than cars. The electric cars that have emerged are mainly two-seater city runabouts, and they tend to end up in museums. The only one to go into serious production was the Enfield, but it failed to sell and the company went into liquidation.

So the portents for Sir Clive Sinclair are not encouraging, though from the wizard of the pocket calculator, the micro computer and now the flat-screen television, almost anything seems possible.

Road sensor

Daimler-Benz in Germany has developed a computerized navigation system that could answer many a motorist's prayers. What it does is to plot the way through a maze of unfamiliar streets and prevent the driver getting lost. Signals picked up by a magnetic sensor on the rear bumper which take into account speed and distance are translated by means of a pre-programmed cassette on to a fascia display. This gives two essential pieces of information - whether to turn left or right or keep straight on (indicated by an illuminated arrow) and distance to your destination.

Peter Waymark

TWA to and through the USA

Los Angeles non-stop.

Direct 747 service every day from Heathrow, departing 11.00, arriving LA 14.05.

Easy connections to San Francisco. TWA flies to over 50 US cities.

See your TWA Main Agent.

You're going to like us



هكذا من رلاصل

BOOKS

Fiona MacCarthy reviews the biography of Vanessa Bell Her will to keep on painting

Vanessa Bell
By Frances Spalding
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95)

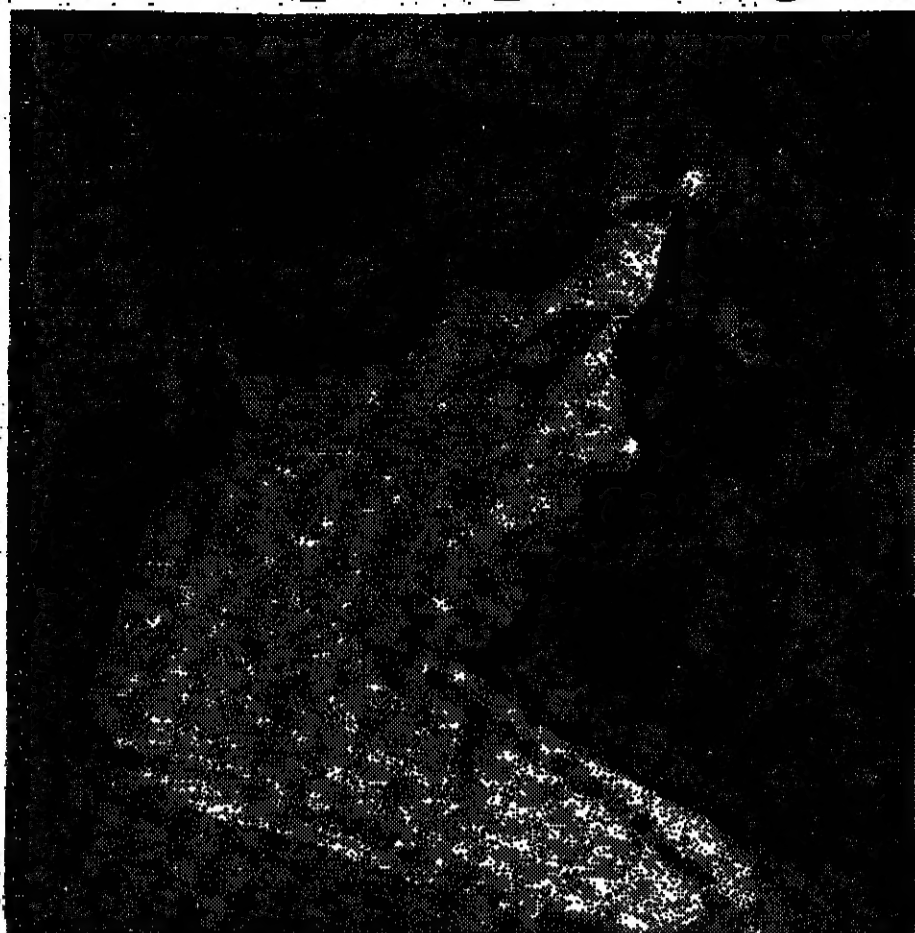
They can keep *I Tatti* by far the most alluring of the artistic menages of the years between the wars was undoubtedly Charleston, the farmhouse in East Sussex where the presiding genius was Vanessa Bell, the painter, Virginia Woolf's sister, who lived there, off and on, with Duncan Grant for 40 years.

So convincingly relaxed is the familiar scene at Charleston, as depicted in a multitude of memories of Bloomsbury - Duncan and Vanessa at their easels, Virginia and Leonard calling in for tea, Clive Bell in a sunhat in a ruika on the terrace, naked children running wild in the garden while upstairs in a bedroom Maynard Keynes sits composing *The Economic Consequences of Peace* - that one tends to forget the mechanics in the background, preventing Charleston lapsing into Fawley Towers. This was Vanessa's so far underexposed talent. Vanessa ordered meals and gave instructions to the servants, to whom the charms of Charleston were not always so apparent (a nurse she once employed described it as "a washout"). Vanessa brought the flowers in and carried out, with Duncan, much of Charleston's idiosyncratic decoration. She in fact created that whole atmosphere of Charleston, which so strangely and uniquely smelled of turpentine and toast.

Vanessa Bell emerges from Frances Spalding's sensitive and scholarly biography as an unexpectedly formidable figure, just as interesting, if not more so, than her sister. Her domestic powers of organization were remarkable, in that, seemingly without effort, she could transport her whole household and give or take a week, recreate the Charleston life almost anywhere in Europe, followed by whole cohorts of friends and hangers-on: the Bloomsbury Group peregrinations are amazing. And if her domestic energies were manifold, her amatory management was still more adept. For many, many years, practically for a lifetime, her husband, her lover Roger Fry, and Duncan, the man she loved, a homosexual, remained friends and stayed within her own orbit. No mean feat.

What Vanessa Bell created with such fervour, she protected. Her household at Charleston was, like Eric Gill's not far away at Ditchling, prone to unexpected visitors, especially in summer. These she fiercely kept at bay, even going so far as to erect an OUT sign at the end of the track which led to Charleston. Those who were IN at Charleston presumably would realize the sign had been erected for everyone but them.

"How much I admire this handling of life," said Virginia Woolf one day, in the rather gushing tone she often used about her sister, on whom she both depended and depended. Compared with Virginia, Vanessa's life was certainly in some ways more ambitious, more fecund, more complete.



Vanessa Bell painted by Roger Fry, 1911

Despite husband, lovers, children, throughout all the complexities and fascinations of life at Charleston, with immense determination, even a certain ruthlessness, "an attitude more common in the 1980s than 1920s," she cleared the time to work. The OUT sign went up for herself as much as Duncan. Her will to keep on painting is described by Frances Spalding as a steel rod which ran right through her, from which she would not and could not be deflected. This aspect of her life, on which Dr Spalding, also Fry's biographer, writes with great insight and authority, is impressive in itself and particularly interesting in this period of major reassessment of her work.

This biography is very long and very detailed, and at times it suffers from what one might call the Virginia Woolf sponge bag syndrome ("When the latter left for a holiday in Spain in March 1903, she forgot her sponge bag", see p.56). No one will agree with all interpretations of all the minor characters, or even of the major ones: the view of Duncan Grant as almost the epitome of careless promiscuity is, I feel, particularly questionable. But the central portrait of Vanessa Bell is full and generous and it rings wonderfully true.

What a woman of dramatic contradictions. Deeply sensual but choosing to spend most of the life with a homosexual (the homosexual who had only very recently been sleeping with her brother). Monumentally fastidious but able to encourage an affair and even cohabit with a man who was not her only daughter, child of hers and Duncan's, and a man Duncan himself had been in love with. Breathlessly honest in her sexual behaviour, but unable to explain the facts of life to her own children. Almost a Ceres figure, munificently radiant, who could also be notoriously stingy, parsimonious with the wages. A woman of considerable distinction and dignity whose clothes were very likely to be safety-pinned together. A person of immense sophistication and intelligence, whose view of the world was in other ways as circumscribed as the once asked Mr Asquith, sitting next to him at dinner, whether he was interested in politics.

A compelling and an infinitely enigmatic woman whose only boring feature, so it now seems, was her bewilderment, nothing dating quite so badly as another era's lewdness. But even those charades they played on "sodomy" and "passion" have an awful period poignancy of sorts.

Novelist as critic

Diversity and Depth in Fiction

Selected Critical Writings of Angus Wilson

Edited by Kerry McSweeney

(Secker & Warburg, £15)

The skills of the critic and of the novelist are as different as those of the map-maker and the landscape painter; it is a rare thing if the two are combined in a single person. One thinks of the terrible pitfall Tolstoy wrote about Shakespeare, or of Trollope's disappointing book about Thackeray.

Sir Angus Wilson, however, as well as being one of the few post-war English novelists to come close to being "a great writer", has always been an astute critic of literature, his book on Zola amassing his first novel by two years. One rereads his books on Dickens and Kipling, not merely as literary biographies, but for the illumination they throw on the art of fiction itself how it works. We can be glad, then, that in the year of his seventieth birthday, his publishers have commissioned a miscellany of his occasional essays and lectures.

That is not to say that the novelist and the critic always coexist very happily when Sir Angus has a pen in his hand. Indeed, it is the conflict between them which makes this volume so rewarding. He acknowledges this disarming in his essay, "The Novelist and the Narrator", when he says, "One has only to name Henry James to remember that some of the greatest literary criticism has come from the practitioner, from the depth of his experience. Yet I am not inclined to suppose that a novelist is likely to have the abstracting sort of mind which will allow him to advance broad general theories of any particular merit." Precisely. The "broad general theories" come alive in this book when he writes freely from "the depth of his experience". When he is being a critic on a rostrum, he can write of Jane Austen, "The extremes of religious feeling as the extremes of evil passion she probably avoided. Yet one is still forced to

ask her what was her view of human nature", a question which, one suspects, she would have found comic. Yet the essay as a whole, "Evil in the English Novel" provides a classic contrast between over-sensitized accusations of evil in continental fiction and "that sense of felt life which is the glory of the traditional English novel". It is precisely because Jane Austen did not parade a "view of human nature" that we find her depiction of human characters so cruelly exact.

This is not to say that Sir Angus's best criticism is merely impressionistic; rather, that, because he does write as an experienced and deft practitioner, he is able to show how evil, comedy, and passion can only be analysed in fiction by coming to grips with the purely technical problems of their presentation. An example of this is to be found in his extraordinarily intuitive exposition of Meredith's *The Egoist*, in which he shows that the triumph of Sir Willoughby's character, as a work of art, comes about precisely because Meredith departed from his pompous view that "the test of true comedy is that it shall awaken thoughtful laughter", and that the greatness of Meredith is to be found more in his anarchic tight-rope walk between farce and pathos than in his epigrammatic and descriptive poses, so much admired by the Victorians.

A short review can do no justice to the most stimulating quality of Sir Angus's criticism, which is his expansive range. When we read these essays, we are not only inspired to turn back to Proust, Dickens, Zola, and Stendhal, but also to try such forgotten minor masterpieces as Sheila Kaye-Smith's *Joanna Godden*. He writes somewhere that his own novels are "born of the coexistence of a fierce sadism and a compensating gentleness". Some of the judgments in the book are severe. (He is unduly harsh to Compton Mackenzie, I think.) Some are perverse. (How odd to say of Proust's *Verdurins* that they are "much less good than Dickens's *Venerables*".) But each essay is marked by a reverence for the great writers and a sensitive understanding of anyone who has tried his hand at the art in which he himself has achieved such eminence.

A. N. Wilson

The writing life

Donkey Work
By Edward Blighen

(Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)

Edward Blighen is the Laurie Lee of the Secondary Moderns. His first book, *Roaring Boys*, about his teaching experience in them, turned him, in others' eyes, into an expert - an educational pundit. *Donkey Work* continues the story of Blighen's career as the "author of many thoughts on many themes", and tells how eager organizers constantly exploited, and promoted, him. As an infrequent contributor to the *New Statesman* he became, on introduction to one audience, its editor: "I felt upon each occasion the sort of ass one must feel when falsely identified with such a pretence of enthusiasm and knowledge." Simultaneously, he was conscious that any public pronouncement "even to the modest extent of a letter to the local newspaper was to let your head appear above the parapet."

Blighen says what many of us "lolly men" have been wanting to say for ages - it's donkey work: "broadcasting, reviewing, lecturing, wagging my finger to the tune of five hundred words here, a thousand there, I'd become a sort of literary and educational beast of burden."

The pundit broadcast on the Third Programme, was invited to East Germany, lectured in Canada, and became a lecturer in a new university. His narrative is entertainingly anecdotal, about

the incompetent headmaster "who should have been forbidden by Act of Parliament to approach within a mile of any educational scene", about the boy he cured of lying ("Well, you always believed everything I said. So after a time I thought, 'What's the use?'"). It is an embroidered account of fact interwoven with the fiction of his imagination. Extracts from the letters of his great-great-uncle writing from Canada and the Crimea where he died at Sebastopol are run concurrently with Blighen's own tale. His imagery has a Dickensian touch: his house was afflicted by dry rot. "I wept in infinitely sudden grey coils and hanks. A building, we saw, could sob itself to death."

Yet there is evidence of the donkey braying. He paints himself too easily as a figure of fun, a silly ass. There is a self-indulgence, and self-absorption. The charm of autobiography is in the host of other people you meet besides the author. It would have been interesting to learn more about the old Labour Party, Richard Crossman and Jim Griffiths, than the account of a weekend conference on education at Clarton discloses. And why should he be so annoyingly coy about identifying the inebriated cathedral city or the new university he calls Ribchester? Such reticence makes one long for the abrasive honesty of A. J. P. Taylor.

Brian Martin



Muirhead's Cross at Monasterboice, one of the oldest and finest Celtic crosses in the British Isles. From *The Beauty of Britain*, by Edmund Spingler (Hamlyn, £5.95). Monasterboice, in the south of Louth in the Boyne valley on the borders of County Meath, is a quiet place notable for the ruins of a monastic community said to have been founded by a St Buidhe towards the end of the fifth century.

Fiction

The loyalties worth dying for: innocents abroad and at sea

Brothers
By Bernice Rubens

(Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)

The Proprietor
By Ann Schlee

(Macmillan, £8.95)

Belgravia
By Charlotte Bingham

(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

Bernice Rubens is too sly a writer not to tempt her reader into Russia 1825 without a touch of irony. And the novel is spiky with uneasy questions throughout. The litany of survival, which runs throughout the novel, rises from sensible advice given to children

recruited for the Tsar's army before their twelfth birthday. In context, it is sound, even rabbinic. The more intransigent, fanatical children, disappearing in the quicksand, point up the wisdom of the Bintel tradition: the only loyalties worth dying for are those of friendship and love. It is a litany which may not be buried, however far the Bintel travel from Odessa to the United States or Germany. Brothers are what all should be, but Jews are by no means the only group to find themselves excluded from that brotherhood.

And it is when we come to the settlement of the Bintel in Germany, that the proposition, survive, at any cost, is put to the necessary test. At whose cost, to begin with, and finally, inescapably, what can give importance to such a survival.

The Nazis left no possibility of ordinary accommodation. There was no immersion in holy water, no change of name, even world service to the imperial crown, was unhelpful. To survive, the crime, to be committed were so ugly that it is hard to accept the litany of survival any longer as innocent. It is Bernice Rubens's extraordinary achievement to take us beyond that anxiety into the logic of international communism and Soviet Russia, to bring the novel back to its true starting point.

Those who found Ann Schlee's *Rhine Journey* at once fascinating

and exquisitely written, may be a touch disappointed in *The Proprietor*. It is a fine, and solidly written period piece set in 1840. But it is also a slow and bitter book, generating emotion chiefly from an oppressive claustrophobia, at odds with the exposed and tide-racked island which has been chosen for liberal improvement. Because the island is so remote eventually we care much less for the ruthlessly well-intentioned man who sets himself the task of renewing the island's economy than we do for the old who have lost their sons to him, and the children who have lost their brief chance of escape.

The knack of being staidish about nobility belongs (with all its attendant risks) to the English above all. Charlotte Bingham's *Belgravia* has no illusion about either its means or its debt. I enjoyed it with a noisy hilarity which betrays, I like to think, a saving vulgarity in the writer.

Elaine Feinstein

Treason's Harbour
By Patrick O'Brian

(Collins, £7.95)

There was no shortage of applicants for Horatio Hornblower's berth when C. S. Forester died in 1966. Dudley Pope's *Lord Raglan* and Alexander Kent's *Bolton* took to the high seas in fairly short order, and C. Northcote Parkinson commissioned Richard Delaney, after first stripping away the did-he-sell-or-was-he-pushed fascinations of Hornblower with a volume of blunt solutions to each of the little mysteries Forester left behind.

Pope, Kent and Parkinson are all first-class naval constructors, plotmiths to a man, adept at buckling every swash in sight. But none held Hornblower below the waterline.

Then, suddenly, Patrick O'Brian's Jack Aubrey was hauled over the horizon and all was changed.

Aubrey is overweight, only slightly heroic, has been pursued by debt collectors, has family relations more typical than ideal, is prone to extraneous witticisms, and has a seagoing medical friend who admires spy who is so less engagingly fayed. His socks, small, his clothes are gaudy, and the two of them, bicker, at friends in close confinement most intriguingly more, readily akin, presumably, to Nelson's day than any of these fictional contemporaries.

Aubrey and Dr Martin are men to believe in as they come to terms with their comfortable flaws against an exceedingly accurate Maltese backdrop. In this, the ninth Aubrey novel, more power to your readers Mr O'Brian.

Frank Peters

Marcovaldo
By Italo Calvino

(Secker & Warburg, £7.95)

The eponymous hero of this book of stories is the Italian version of Chaplin or Schwell, an innocent who provokes comic mayhem whenever he walks abroad. Marcovaldo is an unskilled labourer who, because of his poverty, remains an outsider in the great city; he has been pushed into a corner but from here he notices, like John Davidson's clerk, "curious items" about life. He follows the cats as they make their way through their own city, and he watches the leaves yellowing in the park or mushrooms sprouting by the highway. From such things he discovers "the changes of season, the yearnings of his heart and the woes of existence".

Although he lives in a garret with his querulous wife and innumerable sickly children, even here he can lose himself in "the imagination the damp walls disappeared and the room was a green farm among the fields". And yet such imaginings usually go awry: the mushrooms he gathers are poisonous, the park in which he wishes to sleep is invaded by workmen, the rabbits he rescues is the carrier of a deadly disease. And although this is ostensibly the record of a simple soul, what emerges most powerfully is the presence of a harsh and corrosive society which has infected even the things he holds most dear - the neon advertisements blot out the moon, the rivers have turned red and green with pollution. But Marcovaldo always rises above his disappointments, and in the process becomes a convincing representative of humankind: unhappy often, bewildered always, but at least capable of the most wonderful dreams.

In other hands this would become the tinnest of sentimentalities, but Calvino's lucid prose gives these stories the clarity and objectivity of fables. He is best known for his more self-conscious and apparently "literary" novels, in which by parody or elaboration he creates a number of linguistic "worlds" which succeed each other like slides in a museum exhibition. But it is clear from this little volume that the source of his inspiration is not really literary at all. Marcovaldo, too, sees different worlds because he cannot endure the indignities of the one in which he is forced to dwell. Calvino has given his hero the imagination of an artist - the kind of artist Calvino himself is.

Peter Ackroyd

Founding father or sly colonial boy

Benjamin Franklin
By Ronald W. Clark

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £18.50)

Benjamin Franklin has never been an easy man to like. From the 1720s, when he slipped out of his indentures as a printer's apprentice, to the time of the American War of Independence, when he spent his time philandering with society ladies instead of concentrating on his job as Congress's ambassador in Paris, Franklin always had his eye on the main chance. As a businessman he was the embodiment of the profit motive and he used his political position to enrich himself and his family. Yet he composed (and plagiarized) a host of pious maxims on themes like "virtue is its own reward" and "honesty is the best policy". These were, as Mark Twain said, "full of animosity towards boys" - generations of whom were made to learn the wretched things.

Ronald W. Clark does not deem Franklin as a hypocritical exponent of middle-class morality any more than he praises him as "the first civilized American". He takes a properly detached view of his subject, setting him firmly in the context of an age when utilitarian ethics were fashionable and it was frowned upon not to make money. Indeed Clark's life of Franklin is just what one would expect from such an accomplished biographer. It is a good solid study based on original sources and it is particularly strong on Franklin's scientific work.

Clark shows that, like Darwin after him, Franklin was oddly vague about the details of his research. He was a "professional amateur" who twice nearly electrocuted himself during experiments. Not that Franklin was impractical: his invention of the lightning conductor testifies to his talent for finding useful applications for his discoveries. But his genius was for synthesis of a pure sort. Hence his momentous revelation that electricity and lightning are one.

It was this which made Franklin famous by 1750 and led to his being sent to represent the colonies in Europe. His main task was to prevent Britain taxing the Americans and he was given credit (mostly undeserved) for the repeal of the Stamp Act. Needless to say his efforts to stop the drift towards war were hopeless. He was perhaps too conciliatory to be a truly effective diplomat. He loved England and (though Clark does not say so) he seems to have established another message in London. At any rate he effectively despatched his long-suffering Pennsylvania wife, whom he pro-

sumably had in mind when he coined this aphorism: "Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterwards." Franklin also cherished hopes of receiving rich pickings in the field of patronage from George III's government.

Had he done so it is possible that Franklin would not have taken the American side. As it was he corrected Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence and became the sage of Versailles. Sporting his rustic fur cap and his bifocal spectacles, Franklin was the only man at court to wear his own hair. He became all the rage, celebrated on thousands of snuff-boxes, rings, plates, even hats and coats - and even in England. His efforts to win French support for the colonists were successful though, as Clark demonstrates, British spies knew his closest secrets, partly as a result of his own carelessness.

As Balzac said, Franklin invented not only the lightning rod and the republic but the novel. His liveliest writing consisted of epistles designed to explode contemporary cant. For instance he ridiculed the prize questions asked by learned academies by proposing the discovery of "some Drug, wholesome and not disagreeable, to be mixed with our common Food, or Sauces, that shall render the natural discharges from our Bodies not only inoffensive, but agreeable as Perfumes". His advice that young men should take old mistresses ("They are so grateful") is the most famous example of this brand of humour.

Certainly Franklin had a well-developed comic sense. He anticipated by a century Oscar Wilde's epigram that the only way to get rid of temptation is to yield to it. He propounded the axiom that "God wants us to tipple, because he just made the joints of the arm just the right length to carry a glass to the mouth." Clark rightly says that Franklin's *Autobiography* is redeemed by its sly wit.

Nevertheless his prevailing tone is one of dogged Puritan didacticism. His page is always luminous but (as Johnson said of Addison) it "never blazes with unexpected splendour". Under his veneer of cosmopolitan philosopher Franklin remains New England entrepreneur, dispensing goblets of vernacular wisdom at two cents apiece. This admirable biography makes one sympathize with D. H. Lawrence's angry diatribes against the "snuff-coloured little man" who had "all the qualities of a great man" and was "never more than a great citizen".

Piers Brendon

FOYLES ART GALLERY
JOAN MASTERS
AN EXHIBITION OF
FABRIC COLLAGE
10-6 daily until 21 Sep.
113-119 Charing Cross Road
London WC2

You only have to ask

Looking for a book?
There's a comprehensive range at W.H. Smith. But if we haven't got the book you want, we'll be happy to order it for you through our Free Book Ordering Service.
Ask at the Customer Order Desk at any branch of W.H. Smith.

WHSMITH
Not available at British Rail bookstalls or airport bookshops.

... the Times Educational Supplement... a thoroughly admirable publication: essential reading for the serious and ambitious school-teacher... one of the advantages enjoyed by an eighty-page educational magazine is the wealth of literary talent hanging around our colleges and universities waiting to write the odd freelance article. Which is why the TES is able to cover so much eclectic ground (Roy Hattersley, *Punch* March 16 1983).

The Times Educational Supplement is available at newsagents every Friday, price 50p. If you wish to take the TES on subscription simply complete the coupon below and post it together with your cheque to the address shown. In addition to your 52 issues of the TES we will also send you a free copy of the very latest hardback edition of Roget's Thesaurus or a free copy of the latest hardback edition of The Concise Oxford Dictionary. Both have been specially bound for The Times Supplements.

This offer applies to new subscribers in the UK only

Please send a free ☐ Roget's Thesaurus or ☐ Concise Oxford Dictionary and a year's subscription to the Times Educational Supplement I enclose my cheque for £30.00 (Cheques made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd.) Please send to:

Name _____
Address _____
Signature _____ Date _____

Please send this coupon with your cheque to
Fraser House, The Times Educational Supplement, Priory House, St Johns Lane, London, EC1M 4BX

Educational Supplement

THE TIMES DIARY

Standstill

The Greater London Council's difficulties in mounting an exhibition at this year's Conservative conference to protest at plans for its abolition worsened yesterday. Banned by Conservative Central Office from the Blackpool Winter Gardens - for fear of vandalism by Tory thugs, GLC spokesmen suggest - the council had taken space in the adjacent shopping centre, Hounds Hill, which is owned by the Laing property group, generous contributors to Tory party funds. Yesterday Ken Livingstone's office heard that Laing had banned the GLC stand from Hounds Hill, both during the Conservative conference and the earlier TUC meeting. The GLC is now investigating the possibility of suing Laing for breach of contract - and searching for another site.

Concert deal

PHS has discovered in Edinburgh the most extraordinary artefact of Vienna 1900, the festival tent, not to be exhibited there. It is an art nouveau set of playing cards designed by the composer Arnold Schoenberg for use with his friends. The pack comes complete with an imaginary dialogue devised by Schoenberg between Napoleon and one of his aides in which they debate how the emperor can win at patience. The composer's daughter, Nina Schoenberg-Nono, says the cards demonstrate the remarkable craftsmanship her father applied to everything he did. Efforts are now being made to rush a few packs into concert-hall bookshops for music lovers to use while queuing.

● A man stabbed by his wife when he returned home from a drinking bout told *Inner London Crown Court* last week: "I now have a great deal of respect for my wife, which I did not have previously".

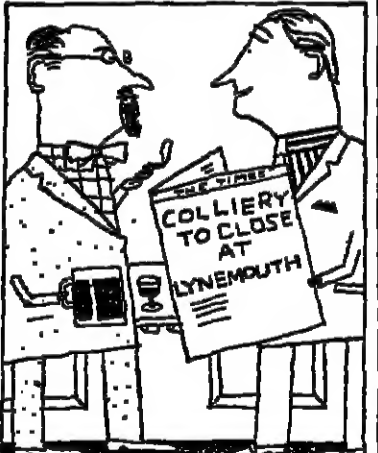
Gulpers

One of the English wines for which an exceptional vintage is predicted this year is called Gulpers. This less than encouraging name derives, I suppose, from the fact that it comes from the Sussex Downs and, at £3.45 to £3.85 a bottle, should not leave you on your uppers. It could be worse. The lane in which the vineyard is situated is called Clappers.

Bedtime story

How hot are you in bed? A survey carried out for a firm who make electric blankets has revealed that only three couples in a hundred are completely compatible about the amount of bedding they require. The cold person, they say, is usually the female, for whom compromise entails wrapping up with extra rugs, bed socks and such. I regret to confirm that this is the case with Mrs PHS.

BARRY FANTONI



Shell guide

Potted geraniums and mint are effective fly deterrents, and marigolds absorb cooking smells, says *The Country Housewife*, published today by Hodder and Stoughton. That's fine, but I am more sceptical about the old-fashioned consumption of 20 snails and a handful of daisies in water and take a spoonful with milk daily.

Hot under collar

I have been taken to task for my less than positive attitude towards negative ions and the gadgets that generate them. A spokesman for a firm that makes ionizers points out that they are offered to sufferers from respiratory complaints for a trial period on a money-back basis; letters from readers plagued with bronchitis and hay fever have claimed that an ionizer made a difference; and several colleagues with asthmatic children have seen a striking improvement in the frequency and severity of attacks. Nicholas Blacklock of the D'Aragnan restaurant swears his ionizer helps keep customers and waiters from getting sloppy. I have installed the original ionizer in my bedroom in the hope that it might do the same for me.

The bassoon section of the Concertgebouw Orchestra, arriving in Edinburgh yesterday, immediately sought to arrange a visit to a local octogenarian for whom they acknowledged as the world authority on their instrument. Lindsay Langwill, now 86 and in failing health, is author of a catalogue of bassoons. "He is to the bassoon what Koechel is to Mozart," the bassoonists said reverently. Alas, it is not certain Langwill will be fit enough to receive them.

PHS

Reagan's right - and duty

Engene Rostow, until last January chief US disarmament negotiator, draws a distinction between support for the government of El Salvador and Cuban backing for the guerrillas

Cuba and Nicaragua hint that they would be willing to stop sending men and arms to promote the rebellion in El Salvador if the United States agreed not to help the Salvadoran government put the rebellion down. The agreement they propose would abolish the distinction between aggression and self-defence in international law and treat both as politically and morally equivalent.

For the US to embrace that proposition should be unthinkable. With remarkable consistency, the modern rules of international law have been applied to hold a state liable for any use of force from its territory to attack the territorial integrity, political freedom, citizens, armed forces or other sovereign interests of another state. The rules recognize the inherent right of "individual and collective self-defence" in peacetime - that is, the right of a state being attacked, and of states helping it, to use a limited, proportional amount of armed force if peaceful remedies are not available.

The pattern of response to the illegal use of force has not always been effective, and in recent years it has become alarmingly ineffective. But the expectations and prescriptions of the law have long been clear in the rulings of courts and arbitrators and in the conditioned reflexes of foreign offices and defence ministries.

Thus, during Biafra's attempted secession from Nigeria, the world community treated aid to Biafra as obviously illegal, while international military support for Nigeria was accepted as obviously proper. Similarly, Libya's assistance to rebels against the

government of Chad is universally considered aggression, whereas French and US help to the government of Chad is considered normal.

These rules of international law, reaffirmed in the United Nations Charter, reflect the nature of states, and conditions necessary for their cooperation in the hazardous environment of the state system. Many international commissions have attempted to establish exceptions to the rules in order to legitimize international use of force on behalf of causes to which particular states are attached - notably, "socialism," "national liberation" and "self-determination." These efforts have failed because no state will support a rule that might be invoked to restrict its right of collective self-defence or to justify a guerrilla attack from a neighbour's territory against itself.

One great advantage of basing US foreign policy explicitly on international law is the neutrality of the law. The rules of law on the international use of force rest on a policy of preserving the state system, in which every state has an equal and overwhelming

interest. International law does not protect the "status quo," it establishes procedures for encouraging peaceful change. It says nothing about the right of a people to revolt against tyranny. It deals only with the international use of force, and it protects Poland and East Germany as categorically as it protects El Salvador and South Korea.

Apart from the various applications of the Brezhnev Doctrine, before which the West has stood mute, there has been only one deviation from the pattern of conduct sketched by these rules in modern times: the "non-intervention" policy that assured destruction of the Spanish Republic. The leaders of Cuba and Nicaragua take a leaf from the book of Hitler and Mussolini: during the mid-1930s, Hitler and Mussolini sent military supplies and then troops to assist Franco. This was open aggression against Spain. Other western nations were legally entitled to help Spain defend itself against the revolution but did not, hoping to appease Hitler and Mussolini.

The US must not consider repeating the mistake it made by supporting the "non-intervention" policy for Spain. It should never again abandon the rules of international law that condemn aggression and uphold states' right of individual and collective self-defence. The most fundamental goal of US foreign policy - achievement of a just, stable world order - will be beyond reach until the rules on the international use of force are generally and reciprocally observed.

© New York Times, 1983

On a day of Polish protest, the same old refusal to listen

When will Jaruzelski heed the lesson of Gdansk?

Warsaw It was quite like old times in Gdansk. Briefly the clanging and the clattering of metal-pressing at the Lenin shipyards gave way last week to the hissing and whistling of truculent workers, angered at a minister's anti-Solidarity tirade. Looking flushed and uncomfortable, the Deputy Premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, launched his harangue in the very hall where three years ago yesterday the Gdansk agreement signed Solidarity into existence. "Swaggering... irresponsible... anarchic... confrontational" - there was no doubt where Mr Rakowski, erstwhile negotiator with Lech Walesa, now stands on the banned trade union. The workers, some of them anyway, made catcalls, shouted and heckled; Mr Rakowski pushed on regardless. Later Mr Walesa, now a humble electrician in the yard, stood up to defend the union and was raucously applauded.

The meeting was a light breeze after months of heavy thundering by General Jaruzelski's government about its concern for the workers' leaden monologues about dialogue. The government tactic is clear enough. It wants to show that it is capable of talking directly to workers without the mediation of Solidarity and that occasionally it is prepared to talk with people who do not nod in respectful agreement. Since the lifting of martial law the atmosphere has been (as Huxley once said of T. S. Eliot's criticism) like "a great operation never performed. Powerful lights are brought into focus, anaesthetists and assistants are posted, the instruments are prepared. Finally the surgeon arrives and opens his bag - but closes it again and goes off."

The government understanding of dialogue seems to be that the authorities make decisions and then explain the decisions to the workers, as possible through credible organizations. The Solidarity understanding of dialogue is that the workers sit down at the same table as the authorities and jointly shape a policy acceptable to the nation. Each version is unacceptable to the other side. The government says that



Mieczyslaw Rakowski: catcalls and heckling as he addressed the Gdansk shipworkers

Solidarity's idea of dialogue in effect means the first step to taking over power. Solidarity maintains that dialogue as "consultation" is the death knell of an independent union movement guaranteed by the government when it signed the Gdansk agreement in August 1980. This unbridgeable gap has produced a crisis in the thinking and operation of the Solidarity underground. Under severe pressure from the authorities, its leadership has made a number of important tactical errors - including the unrealistic call for a general strike and, more recently, an industrial go-slow - which were based on the misapprehension that it was possible somehow to force the government into talks.

By concentrating on swift, dramatic protest - above all demonstrations - it has had to rely to a large degree on students, disaffected professionals and even adventurous sixth formers rather than on workers. Solidarity cells in factories have shrivelled - apart from the large ones in Gdansk and Nowa Huta - and underground factory coordinating committees have frequently been penetrated by the security services. Solidarity is still respected by the workers but there is a realistic assessment of the

substantial risk involved in return for a minimal gain.

In yesterday's protests marking the anniversary of the agreement, workers boycotted public transport and thousands attended mass. But it is clear that protests will not reform the government and will not, except for a small minority of young people, radicalize the population. Critics within Solidarity say that the Gdansk anniversary should be the occasion for a major overhaul of strategy, workers should again become the main object of the organization and that Solidarity supporters should build up cells in the factories even if they confine themselves, in the first instance, to collecting money for political prisoners and printing simple but reliable information bulletins.

The Solidarity strategists believe now that they must extol the virtues of patience. One of the first incidents of industrial discontent since the lifting of martial law - a work stoppage at the FSO car factory over holiday pay - clearly showed that the new government-sponsored trade unions are not carrying out even their basic functions effectively, are not even acting as a transmission belt of information from managers to workers. Influential voices in the underground thus

say: wait for the sham unions to collapse, then worker discontent will again mount and Solidarity should be prepared for this.

Whether the Solidarity planners are living in any more of a dream world than the government remains to be seen. Certainly the government is behaving as if Solidarity is dead (it was formally banned in October 1982) and detaching from this that there is no worker discontent in the country. As long as it talks only to the pro-government trade unions and "patriotic associations" of communists and sympathetic non-communists, then it will continue to believe that it is on the right course. That is a direct route to a new popular explosion of unrest: banning an organization that expresses grievances honestly and openly does not remove those grievances.

The Gdansk agreement was the result of more than a month of strikes and years of discontent over housing, health, wages, work safety, pensions and the privileges of the party leadership. Perhaps it has one lasting message to both the government and the clandestine Solidarity resistance: talk to the workers, and above all listen to them.

Roger Boyes

Telecom battle: lining up for round two

The Government's determination to cut back the size and influence of state industries is seen by many public sector unions as the biggest threat they are likely to face in the next five years. The first big test of strength between the two sides has arisen through the campaign being waged against the sell-off of British Telecom.

Six unions combined, at a cost of £500,000, to fight the first Telecommunications Bill and the Commons debate on the measure ran out of time when Mrs Thatcher called the general election, and now the unions are resisting the second Bill. But this time a new element has entered the contest. The biggest union, the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU), is waging a guerrilla campaign aimed at blocking the action of the new private enterprise Mercury network to British Telecom circuits and cables. That the union's action could come close to breaching employment legislation has not gone unnoticed in Whitehall or by employers.

significance may soon be felt in other areas. It is difficult to see how sanctions against those three companies can carry protection from civil action under the terms of recent labour legislation.

The companies are caught up in what senior BT management has already described as "politically motivated" action. The general manager of the state corporation's City of London area recently wrote to all staff warning that the POEU action would not force Mrs Thatcher to change her mind, and would only make the Government more determined.

Union officials are reluctant to discuss the legal advice they have received on the action, saying only that no one has told them it is illegal and that "until the union receives advice to the contrary, it is not aware that it is acting illegally." They also stoutly defend their right to oppose privatization, claiming that while the Government has a big majority, all the other parties, which together received more votes than the Tories in the election, were opposed to privatization. "It is not political for us to carry through what the union executive is elected for, to defend our members' jobs and their interests," one official said.

Managers have so far been able to connect BT equipment and the fledgling Mercury network, whose object is to win a lucrative business market, although it is restricted to an annual turnover equivalent to only 3 per cent of BT's business. The union is seeking support from

unions representing employees of British Rail and local authorities whose cooperation Mercury will need to lay cables linking the main cities and large towns. Once those cables are in place, the unions fear that connections with BT circuits will become permanent, enabling BT to "cream off" easy profits.

Indeed, telephone engineers in the City, who professed to be typical of the majority of a POEU membership that is reluctant to take industrial action, made it clear in telephone conversations with *The Times* that the prospect of Mercury riding on BT's back to win the corporation's most profitable business has united members of all political persuasions. These engineers had no objection in 1981 to the principle of privatization or the breaking of the telecommunications monopoly, but they contended that competition must be fair. They also said they were not happy that Mercury was offering salaries about £1,000 a year above BT levels, with two-year contracts and a company car.

Political opposition by the union to privatization is likely to be one of the main issues at next week's TUC Congress in Blackpool, when it will be argued that denationalization would lead to job losses. The worst estimate of the effect on BT is that 100,000 of the corporation's 240,000 jobs would disappear. It is also held that services would deteriorate with the introduction of private capital seeking a substantial return on investment.

Simon Jenkins Paying the price of rural ruin

I always loved cities and found the countryside dull. I suppose it was sheer exhilaration. Britain's cities seemed the cockpits in which the continuity and change fought for the soul of British politics. As for their architecture, continuity has mercifully emerged (the partial) victor. Bath and Chester, Edinburgh and York, Belgraveia and Covent Garden are its battle honours, together with thousands of streets and districts protected from insensitive development. This, I assumed, should take precedence over the quiet round of country seasons.

Yet now that the fight for adequate laws on urban conservation is won, how should the townsman react to the sudden upheaval in the politics of the countryside? What can the urban conservationist say to his embattled rural counterpart?

The first thing must be, may heaven lend strength to your arm. After a summer of extended trips through the English and Scottish countryside - my first for a decade - I returned as appalled as other recent *Times* correspondents at what modern agriculture is doing to the landscape. From Cornwall through the Midlands and East Anglia to the Pennines and the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotland, a blight seems to be descending, grimly similar to that which afflicted British cities in the 1930s and 1960s.

It is a blight caused by insensitivity, subsidy and inappropriate scales. A hillside which I once knew to have four fields, divided by hedgerows and lines of trees, is now bulldozed to make one. Earth-moving equipment of a sort once confined to open-cast mining and motorway building is now used to wipe from the map footpaths, hedges, trees, copses, cottages, yards, streams. Buildings are erected of startling ugliness. Agriculture, which could once boast an extraordinary public affection, now presents itself to the world as philistine, rich and yet greedy for public funds (not least on the BBC's self-pleading *Farming Today*).

Friarships most drastic of all has been the transformation wrought by forestry. Serried rows of conifers, laid out with no more sensitivity to landscape than a pipeline in the desert, dart across fells and dales. Parts of the Scottish Highlands look as if pattern bombed by spruces by a maniacal Forestry Commission. Moorland ends and trees begin according to no law of nature or respect for contour, apparently governed only by a ruler and set-square on a map. The concept of a tree-line, once so evocative to the hill walker, has vanished.

In the Highlands, the journey from Rannoch Moor to Glencoe, across one of the great romantic wildernesses of Britain, is now flanked by a hillside poised with incipient afforestation, trees planted as if this were a garden nursery. This is not true woodland, a replacement of the noble forests cut down in the industrial revolution. Time and again I found myself wondering, does Britain have no sensitive foresters - as once we wondered if there were no good British architects.

British agriculture is now a heavy industry, and like most heavy industry, is utterly entangled in government subsidy. The catalogue of grants available for agriculture

and forestry are already familiar to readers of *The Times* letter pages. Their sustained allocation to purposes such as hedgerow destruction and afforestation has so distorted the economics of the industry as to make irrelevant any appeal by either side to the "free market". We do not know what a free market in agriculture would look like. It is insensible capitalism which is plaguing the uplands with conifers. It is Treasury-approved tax schemes. It is not the free market which smashes a medieval barn one day and tears up a row of ancient oaks the next, it is ministry and Common Market grants.

The irony for the conservationist is that we have seen this all before. The argument of the farming lobby today for "laissez faire plus subsidy" is precisely that of the urban landowner (including public authorities) for unfettered development rights in the 1930s and 1940s. Indeed, when desperate efforts were made between the wars to save important historic buildings from demolition, developers demanded (and for a while obtained) compensation for loss of value. This compensation was a devastating constraint. Had it not been ended after the last war - and had the concept of protection without compensation not been extended by Duncan Sandys to conservation areas - the face of English towns today would be wholly different. It is doubtful if any of the buildings of Georgian London would have survived.

As now with the countryside, in the 1950s and '60s much of the urban battle was against, not for, public subsidy; the mindless clearance of good terraced housing in favour of council tower blocks; housing grants which discriminated against conservation in favour of new buildings; local authorities whose extravagance was matched pound for pound by Whitehall. Shortcomings there may still be, but Britain now has building conservation laws which are the envy of the world.

Some of our national parks, even some of our forests (under a now more sensitive Forestry Commission) prove what constructive rural conservation might yet achieve, but elsewhere, subsidized destruction is the order of the day. Countryside planning still lacks the clout of laws to enforce environmental protection without compensation.

Last year's legislation on sites of special scientific interest, granting compensation to any landowner who even threatens environmental destruction, is a carbon copy of a 1932 planning act on historic buildings. It was passed by a farmer-dominated cabinet - rather like giving a group of landlords free rein with the Rent Act. It is half a century since we thought of paying the Duke of Westminster annual "rent" for not demolishing Belgrave Square.

One day, I am sure, our children will castigate us for allowing the bulldozer and the accountant to undermine sovereignty over the countryside, as now we deplore the post-war urban clearances. There is, however, something we can do. Mr Nigel Lawson might at least stop using our money to fund this destruction.

The author is political editor of *The Economist*.

Peter Black

Riding away in my convertible asset

We have been riding about the neighbourhood incognito during recent weeks. I sold the blue Beetle convertible by which folks had learned to recognize us. They do not yet automatically associate us with the new car. The sale said something of great interest about the motor

is fundamental, however frustrated by prudence. Convertibles console the attractive side of human character that gets a hard time, the part that never grows up, never stops expecting something marvellous to happen, is never reconciled to routine and conformity.

I built up quite a collection of notes stuck under the windscreen wipers. "If you ever want to sell, please phone..." Once a beautiful woman carrying a baby in her arms ran to me as I was buying petrol. "Would you do something for me?" she cried. "Anything," I replied. "Can I give you my husband's car?" He's doted about Beetles.

I took the car to the Continent several times, in fact, and it, and ourselves by reflection, attracted envy and admiration. It was amazingly reliable. The time between the turning of the ignition key and the firing of the engine could be measured only by comparing it with the interval between the accidental shutting of the door on the tail of a cat and the angry outburst of that same cat.

After 10 years it had covered 44,000 miles. Then the Silkshifter gear began to give an uncertain sound. It is a good, dull rule to sell an old car once it begins to make noises. I telephoned the number the young mother had given me. "What a pity, I've just bought one," her husband said. "How much did you want for it?" "No idea." "You'll get three and a quarter."

Thus it fell out. I made a profit of 50 per cent and could have sold it three times over. True, the 1983 was the Karman Ghia version of the Beetle. (I am not discussing sports cars, a different breed altogether.) It seemed absurd to pay £2,170 for a Beetle, but, as often happens, the apparently rash act turned out to be a brilliant commercial stroke.

My car became a collector's piece and began to emphasize a truth about motoring. Most of us would rather have an open car, the appeal

هكذا من لاصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

OUT OF TOUCH

Sombre rallying-calls issue from the leaders of the TUC as delegates to Congress prepare to meet in Blackpool next week for the first great gathering of the Labour movement since the general election. Mr Clive Jenkins has lamented "quite irremediable" changes in the social landscape, and predicted five years of trauma; Mr David Bassett has warned that the unions can no longer count on Labour as a regularly alternating party of government; and yesterday Mr Gavin Laird urged Congress not to shirk asking itself why most union members rejected Labour in the election.

A body not normally given to self-doubt, Congress would need a quite supernatural insensibility not to be afflicted by it this year. Unemployment, which has sapped the membership and influence of the unions, is expected to rise yet further; there are alarming signs that membership is now declining even faster than unemployment by itself can explain. With a fresh mandate, the Government is preparing legislation which may profoundly alter the balance of power within unions, and perhaps the financial resources of the Labour party. The forces that threaten to supplant Labour in politics seem in some ways even less sympathetic to the claims of the unions than the Tories are.

Many delegates are already concerned about all this: Mr Laird referred to the unusual phenomenon of the appearance in the agenda of draft resolutions that frankly acknowledge the

failure of the movement to induce even 40 per cent of its membership to vote for Labour and a manifesto closely reflecting the policies determined by last year's Congress, "by their own unions and in their own interests", as Mr Laird put it begging the question.

But there will be other voices raised at Blackpool next week seeking to prevent even such a limited exercise in self-examination and demanding no retreat from the orthodoxies set up in the past by processes enabling a minority to pretend to speak with the inferred voice of the majority. One last fling of resistance is likely to the newly-reformed system for elections to the General Council, which will diminish the patronage of the largest unions - patronage exercised, in recent years at least, to the advantage of the left. There will also be bitter resistance to the resumption of contacts with Mr Norman Tebbit.

There is a possibility of Congress losing itself (and the ear of the public) in ferocious procedural manoeuvres over these issues as an alternative to grappling with the problems which threaten the movement and its ability to serve its members. The healthy thrust of pragmatism, which led it in its early years to set up a political party to represent it where laws are made, also dictates the maintenance of a civilized dialogue with the government of the day, however unsympathetic - and indeed with all major political parties. It is worth both

sides' while to talk: it fosters a sense of reality in both. It is those who reject it who are out of touch with the historic spirit of the movement.

The loss of contact between leaders and led has several causes, not least the readiness of members to elect representatives who seem likely to fight effectively for their immediate interests, regardless of their broader political views. But the main cause of the alienation is the weakness of the unions' own procedures for finding out what their members really think. The injured bewilderment of many utterances by union leaders since the election shows how morally debilitating it is to be in command without an inkling that one's followers have deserted the traditional allegiance in droves.

Closed-minded adherence to orthodoxy, allied to perfunctory consultation of members, is threatening at this moment to allow the unions' block votes to saddle the Labour Party with a new generation of leaders unrepresentative of the party's natural supporters as a whole. The unions have to ask themselves urgently next week not only whether it is wise to retain their exclusive commitment to a party which may never regain power, but also whether that party and its policies really reflect the interests of the membership any longer. The movement's leadership has lost its vitality because it has lost touch; and vitality will not be recovered unless that contact can be restored.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY OF ROME

Pope John Paul II is not the first pontiff to find the Jesuits difficult to handle. His attempts to control them, though well short of the radical solution of Pope Clement XIV, have generated a sense of crisis in the order to which its General Congregation, opening today in Rome, will have to find a remedy.

As in 1773, the year Clement suppressed them, secular politics have more to do with the crisis than theology. The present Pope appears to be alarmed by the political tinge which some activities of the Society of Jesus sometimes take on, particularly in Central and South America. The tinge may look redder in Rome than it really is, but there is no doubt the society has put its shoulder behind the amelioration of the lot of the masses through social and economic reform, which brings it into collision with powerful vested interests. It would be a mistake to assume, however, that the Pope is merely acting on behalf of those conservative forces, or that he is seeking to apply to the Jesuits some arbitrary and dualistic distinction between the spiritual and material needs of those they minister to, so as to confine them to the former. There is a theological issue behind the crisis, but it is not that one.

The Society of Jesus was the Roman Catholic Church's most dramatic and effective response to the Reformation. Its spirituality cultivated the absolute dedication of mind, body, and soul to God and the church, producing a new breed of priests who would live very much in the world and if necessary die for their faith, as many of them did (not least in England). This high octave and potentially explosive force had to be integrated into

the church's hierarchical structure, which was achieved, by characteristic absoluteness, by means of a personal vow of obedience to the pope. Consequently any difficulties in the society are the pope's responsibility: in a special way, beyond his normal oversight of the major international religious orders. It is through him, in principle, that the Jesuits are rescued from the dangerous tendency to constitute a "church within the church".

In the Counter-Reformation church, and particularly its eventual form the ultramontane church, this pattern was complexly in line with the current theology of the papacy. If the pope was universal ruler of the church, and the bishops little more than his deputies on the spot, the direct line between the Jesuits and Rome was one of many. But things have changed, and it is ironic that Jesuit theologians were among the influences which changed them.

The post-conciliar church has an extra dimension, as a federation of local and regional churches united in communion with one another and with the church at Rome. Bishops were restored to their apostolic dignity by the Second Vatican Council, and all over the world wish to be masters in their own households. They can command the obedience of their own clergy, but what of the Society of Jesus, and what happens when the bishops, acting as "the local church", pursue policies with different emphases from that of the local organs of the society? The Jesuits complain to the man the Jesuits are ultimately answerable to, the Pope.

He is said to have a large file on his desk of such material.

And as most local hierarchies, especially in Central America, find themselves having to pick a cautious and precarious path through the minefield of their region's political tensions, the independent activities of the local Jesuits will seem more than irritating. The bishops are liable to be more conservative, but theirs is the responsibility for bringing the church through the fire which always threatens to engulf it. The Jesuits are the light, not the main force.

The metaphor of the light cavalry dismounting has already been used before the congregation as it gathers in Rome, by the temporary administrator, Father Pittau, whom the Pope imposed after the severe illness of Father Arrupe. Of course they will dismount if ordered to, for their vow of obedience is taken very seriously. It would be a pity, however, if the process were carried too far. Crises there may be, in some parts of the world, but the state is not universal or incurable.

The Jesuits need a new relationship with the new kind of collegial and episcopal authority that is developing in the Roman Catholic Church, perhaps through some formal relationship with, even membership of, local episcopal conferences. This runs a risk of inhibiting their creative energies, but it would also give them influence and a context in which to argue their ideas. How such an arrangement could be harmonized with Jesuit centralism would be a challenge to their renowned adaptability. But in adapting, the General Congregation will not want to lose the essential purpose and ethos of the society. If it remains the cavalry in being, popes may find urgent work for it again.

Export-led boom not so simple

From Mr Bernard M. Dembo

Sir, Having spent many years selling British engineering overseas, I am not at all surprised by the continued fall in exports, only that anything else should be expected, even by political optimists.

To sell, it is necessary to be competitive on specification, quality, delivery and price. All of these are a function of volume of production. If you are doing well and fully covering your overheads at home, you can export profitably at a low marginal price. If you and everyone else is short of money and interest rates are high, then both you and your suppliers will have run down stocks of raw materials and parts, so that even if you have little work on hand you cannot offer a quick delivery.

To cut costs you have probably rationalised your product line, which means that you can less often meet a precise specification than your competitors or have to offer a less carefully tailored and hence less economic model. These problems affect morale, and hence quality.

Finally, British manufacturers can no longer finance the long-term technical selling effort needed in most parts of the world in the face of deferred purchases as well as intense competition.

To look for an export-led boom in a free economy is therefore absurd. We must either get the home economy going again first, or let real wages drift downwards towards an abysmal competitive level, or probably as an inevitable result of the latter adopt a strictly controlled economy with non-convertible currency in which export prices are heavily subsidised and bear little relation to the costs of production.

Every competent overseas salesman knows that in the battle to export, the enemies to be feared most are those at home.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD DEMBO,
32 Ladbroke Road,
Maidenhead, Berkshire.
August 25.

The poverty lobby

From the Director of the Child Poverty Action Group

Sir, David Walker (*The Times*, August 25) refers "to the poverty campaigners" to the 1982 SSRC study on the cycle of deprivation to support his argument that "the problem of poverty in Britain is a tissue of inadequacy and even wickedness, as well as material want"; and that therefore improved benefit levels are no real answer.

Had he read the report, more carefully he would have realised that its main thrust does not support this thesis. The research revealed that "poverty in the sense of lack of necessary financial resources continues to be a major problem" (my emphasis) and the authors concluded that "the tenor of much of the explanation must be structural rather than personal and the scope of the policy implications must relate to the range of interlocking inequalities in life chances that characterize our society". They went on to make a number of ("simple-hearted") recommendations for improvements in benefit levels.

Both the SSRC study and the

Excesses of some newspapers

From Mr Laurence Cummins

Sir, If the shabbier elements of Fleet Street can exercise no self-control it is possible that the TUC will win significant support for artificial restraint upon newspapers. Long before that time is reached, I trust that provincial newspapers, particularly weeklies, will have been removed from the debate.

The ethics and standards of most journalists in the provinces are quite different from those of some of their colleagues on national newspapers. Provincial newspapers do not have to invent interviews, or butcher news until it bears no resemblance to the recollections of people involved in the incidents reported.

We are accountable to our readers in the most fundamental way - we live with them, we queue at the bank with them and we know that we cannot buy their loyalty with bingo tickets and cheap thrills.

Your obedient servant,
LAURENCE CUMMINS, Editor,
Newbury Weekly News,
Newspaper House,
Faraday Road,
Newbury, Berkshire.
August 30.

From Lord Brighshaw

Sir, I refer to the controversy concerning national newspapers' excesses. The chairman of the Press Council, in a BBC Radio interview on August 28, voiced proposals and factors which warrant serious consideration.

He said that the Press Council need substantial resources to carry out the responsibilities placed before them. This means they need more money.

The national press proprietors and their representative organisation, the Newspaper Publishers Association, have in many ways reacted to public disquiet at some of the alleged excesses by certain national newspapers. It appears that coercion by robust legislation means the adoption of an Ombudsman process, a reinforcement of Press Council findings and reports.

These matters might be met on a

contractual obligation basis, on the principle of the right of reply, in equity of place and space, between the Press Council and the NPA on behalf of the proprietors. This could avoid Government coercion by necessary legislation. It might also embody the utilisation of Ombudsman procedures.

Press excesses have prompted TUC discussions on the need for a new national daily newspaper. Proposals to make the Press Council more effective may be seen as a more preferable path for the TUC to take, under the conditions prevailing in the newspaper publishing world of today, rather than to try to re-enter the financial cul-de-sac in retreading the path of the "old Daily Herald", by seeking to establish a new daily national newspaper - mainly financed by the trade unions.

The problems of press freedom in Britain are not those of the Labour movement alone, but of prime national importance for the whole British people. The reality is that the newspaper proprietors and their representative organisations are not charitable organisations. They are engaged in commercial business and for the most part are purveyors of the philosophy of "the market place" economics and financial control.

They are in the game of practitioners of sharp competition. Nevertheless, they will, in my opinion, do business if the pressure of the public is sufficient.

I suggest the way forward for all is urgently to assert, within the nation, from Crown and people, the widespread consensus that something must be done to abate the excesses of some sections of the press in this country - which arise from the very nature of press ownership and the intense competitive nature of operating the business of newspaper publishing in Britain today.

Yours etc,
BRIGHSHAW,
10 Kintyre Close,
London Road,
Norbury, SW16.
August 30.

Britain's Nato role

From Group Captain P. W. Johnson

Sir, Mr Corelli Barnett (August 23) has done as much as anyone to educate Britain to her new standing in the world and to dispel the many illusions of grandeur which had remained. It seems odd, therefore, to find him among those who believe that the Britain of today must continue to dabble in superpower geopolitics and that we have any definable "backdrop" interest except the security of our own country.

Europe was one of our "backdrop" interests when we feared that it might serve as a jumping-off place for an invader who saw potential profit in sharing out our great industrial base and dismembering our empire. These targets are no more, so what is the "backdrop" interest in Europe compared to the certainty of getting involved in any war into which Europe or America might fall?

"Disunion", following the examples of Sweden and Switzerland, would be a far sounder defence policy for Britain than the permanent exposure of our best forces far from home, under a foreign command, defending foreign lands which have not always been quick to defend us and liable to involve us in quarrels not our own.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. JOHNSON,
Middle Corner Cottage,
Hempston,
Deddington, Oxford.

Saved in vain?

From the Reverend John Ticehurst

Sir, "Saving" a building like the United Reformed Church at Clifton Down in Bristol (report, August 24) is very much a Pyrrhic victory, surely? Who needs, in a city stuffed with unused purpose-built offices, an open-plan office nearly 60ft high with no toilets, no heating and no parking?

The most "notable" thing about the building, with its roof full of dry rot and woodworm, is the absurdly steep pitch of the roof, so that whenever one slate falls off it needs scaffolding to put it back on again, at a cost of a couple of hundred pounds.

This building, even in the palmy days before the First World War, had 10 seats for every attendee.

Under fire

From Mr Philip Niman

Sir, The article in *The Times* of Saturday, August 20, "The men who died at dawn", exposes the stupidity of courts martial in those days. However, I can speak from first-hand experience of a more modern outlook.

Shortly after the Korean War I defended a soldier at Caterick charged with cowardice in the face of the enemy at the Battle of the Bulge. During heavy bombardment and before being taken prisoner, the young soldier lay at the bottom of the trench unable to move. He was literally "scared stiff". At the same time Speakman won the VC for his gallantry during the same bombardment.

We called an eminent psychiatrist to give evidence for the defence and he said the distinction between cowardice and bravery is paper thin. The reaction to shock which makes one man run away from fire makes another run to face it. Without disparagement to bravery, many people have won awards for gallantry because they were "afraid of being afraid".

The court listened to the medical evidence with great respect and imposed a sentence of 12 months'

Unravelling the state sector

From Mr David Howell, MP for Guildford (Conservative)

Sir, Your Financial Correspondent's charge against me, made indirectly, of "indecisiveness" on privatisation issues (August 25) is a peculiar one.

As the minister responsible for initiating the denationalisation of The Radiochemical Company (Amersham), and BNOC (Britoil), as someone who urged the flotation of a separate new company for BGC's oil interests from the earliest days, and as the minister who saw through the selling of the National Freight Consortium to its employees, the flotation of Associated British Ports and the sale by British Rail of its hotels, I find it very odd now to be accused of indecision, even in roundabout language, by Mr Davis.

Mr Davis should not mistake prudent discussion and preparation for indecision. In fact we made a brisk start in 1979, bearing in mind that there was no worked-out Conservative policy to hand for the disposal of BNOC, that we were in the middle of a huge international oil crisis, and that, as your correspondent at least recognises, these big projects are bound to take two or three years to carry right through.

What is not so good, I agree, is the slow pace of the wider denationalisation programme, its patchy presentation and the way in which it is too often diverted into silly and unnecessary dog-fights.

There is a great deal more to be done to free and unravel the old centralised state sector of the British economy, and I do hope that the momentum built up in some areas from 1979 onwards is not going to be slowed to slacken.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HOWELL,
House of Commons.
August 26.

CAP expenditure

From Mr K. D. Collins, MEP for Strathclyde East (Socialist Labour)

Sir, It was with some dismay that I read (report, August 26) that Sir Richard Butler, of the National Farmers' Union, believed that the burden of controlling CAP expenditure "must be shared equitably by all sectors, including consumers, food processors and third country suppliers." Sir Richard may care to note that the reason for the European Community being almost bankrupt is the open-ended commitment to support farm prices, no matter the level of surplus produced and no matter the expense of storing it.

While no one is arguing that we should deliberately farm for a deficiency of food, the Community has given in to the farm lobby for far too long and it is the consumers, be they old or young, rich or poor, who have had to pay the price. Now Sir Richard appears to be telling us that these same consumers, having maintained the farmers for so long, should also now help to bail them out. This is entirely unjust.

What is needed is a reduction in support prices in the first place, together with a limitation on the amount of production which can be underwritten by the Community. Anything less than that will simply continue past profligacy.

Yours sincerely,
KEN COLLINS (Chairman,
Committee on the Environment,
Public Health and Consumer
Protection, European Parliament),
11 Stuarton Park,
East Kilbride,
Strathclyde,
August 29.

Today it would be asking £10,000 a head just to stop the place falling down. Your photograph, taken from a private house, gives a view no one else ever sees: it presents a dour and dark face to the beauty of the Downs.

Bristol is full of derelict buildings: there is, for example a large hotel slap opposite the Council House, a few feet from the cathedral, that has been quietly falling down without being "saved" for many years. Adjoining it is a huge warehouse, likewise neglected. If the community wants such buildings saved for ever, it should have to provide the resources.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TICEHURST,
The Manse,
Franklyn Avenue,
Braunton, North Devon.

imprisonment which, on confirmation, was reduced to an ignominious discharge.

I believe this was the last trial in England of a man charged with cowardice.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP NIMAN,
Kinneret,
11 Green Lane,
Middlesbrough,
Cleveland,
August 23.

To the point

From Mr Simon A. May
Sir, On the matter of public literacy ("Missing the point") readers, to whom the hyphen is a sealed book, claim an insight into the customer's state of mind when they acknowledge settlement of a debt: "Paid with thanks". How can they possibly know?

Young and jobless

From the Leader of Kent County Council

Sir, Mr Paul Lewis's letter to you (August 25) about the Kent County Council's plans to provide 500 Youth Training Scheme places is so grossly misleading that it needs a reply.

First, the 500 places which the council offered are strictly in accordance with the MSC's own rules for the Youth Training Scheme - involving in particular 13 weeks of-the-job training as well as continuous on-the-job training. None of the places is intended to provide a substitute for an ordinary employee.

Secondly, it is not true, as Mr Lewis seems to want to imply, that the county council took on 26 cadet cooks and parks department trainees in 1982 or 50 in 1981. These were the totals of 16-year-old school leavers taken on for all purposes, many of them in white-collar jobs.

Thirdly, while it is true that the council would not take on any 16-year-olds into substantive employment immediately, it has in this current year already employed over 40 17-year-olds in substantive jobs. It has also guaranteed to take 40 of the 500 trainees into substantive employment. It will continue to do so, recruiting 17-year-olds into normal vacancies.

The local area board and the unions on the board had accepted that the training the county council was proposing was of a high quality.

Finally, Mr Lewis peddles an unpleasant smear in saying that the

county council was wrong to make its intentions to create YTS places known through the Careers Service to young people before the local area board had approved them. The county council was not to know that the trade unions' stubborn insistence on the rate for the job would have the effect of sabotaging an important contribution towards youth training, which, incidentally, would have given a large number of school leavers a better hope of future employment.

Mr Lewis says politics should be kept out of jobs for school leavers. Would he include the politics of the unions who have killed this scheme, which clearly he shares?

Yours faithfully,
R. H. B. NEAME, Leader,
Kent County Council, County Hall,
Maidstone, Kent.

Body and mind

From Mr Peter Davies

Sir, Dr J. W. Panley (August 24) refers to lack of appreciation of psychosomatic factors in illness by practitioners in the NHS implying, as do many practitioners of alternative medicine, that most diseases are due to the influence of the mind on the body. While the mind necessarily influences the body it is also true that the body has a great influence on the mind.

There are numbers of patients with fasciitis gangrene of the legs due to blocked arteries, a state inevitably leading to loss of the limb either by natural processes or surgical amputation. These patients may have ulcers and are in pain; their mental state is poor; they are

unhappy, inattentive and indecisive. Removing the block by angioplasty under local anaesthesia restores the blood flow immediately and relieves the pain; ulcers that have been present for months heal within weeks and the patient becomes happy, alert and active within days.

I am uncertain whether the technique of angioplasty is a product of convergent or divergent thinking, but it was certainly due to detailed consideration of one problem in all its aspects. It is a good example of the physical solution of a somatic problem producing an effect on the mind and indeed on the whole patient which is even more dramatic than the effect on the diseased leg.

I think that even so-called alternative medicine is dealing with the results of stress and strain of everyday life in people who have unhealthy lifestyles rather than dealing with distinct identifiable pathological processes. Such processes, by the time they are manifest in clinical symptoms, have produced severe changes which require physical reversal if the patient's suffering is to be relieved.

The cost of dealing with the first group of people is open-ended, while in the second group cost benefit arguments can be applied in order to make rational decisions.

There are many situations in which care of a diseased body produces a salutary effect in the mind. *Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*.

Yours faithfully,
PETER DAVIES,
Consultant Radiologist,
Department of Radiology,
City Hospital, Nottingham.

Fakes at Lord's

From Mr Robin Simon

Sir, In a letter published in *The Times* on August 27 Mr E. W. Swanton made certain remarks about my assertion that some of the paintings in the MCC collection on exhibition at Lord's are forgeries. He states that the object of the MCC in exhibiting its pictures is "to present the game and its history". It has been my point all along that these fakes present a misleading and distorted impression of the history of cricket: they should be clearly recognized as historically and artistically valueless.

Mr Swanton states that in the article on this subject, published in *The Mail on Sunday* on August 21, two "eighteenth-century" pictures were illustrated "implying that the one labelled 'fake' is the one on display at Lord's". The article did not imply that the fake in question was on display at Lord's although the caption may inadvertently have given that impression. It was illustrated within a boxed-off section which specifically referred to the Colman collection as a whole.

As an opening batsman I was particularly upset that Mr Swanton should suggest, in conclusion, that I had not played "with an impeccably straight bat" and of course this remark might be thought to bear an innuendo for which Mr Swanton has no justification.

I should like to take the opportunity to repeat that I have the highest possible regard for the

devoted work of the present curator, Mr Stephen Green, and his assistant and to state that I extend this respect to the remarkable work of his predecessor, Miss Rait-Kerr. I am glad that Mr Swanton saw fit to quote the heartfelt acknowledgment made in this regard by my co-author and myself in the preface to our book, *The Art of Cricket*.

I may add that immediately before the publication of the *Mail on Sunday* article I wrote to Mr Green, the curator, explaining the position and offering to help in any way that I could.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN SIMON,
25 Gordon Road, Ealing, W5.

Colourless cricket

From Mr John Hastings-Bass

Sir, Mr Palmer's letter (August 16) laments the disappearance of the cricket cap.

I am pleased to report that colour and gaiety remain a feature of cricket in China at least. The Peking Cricket Club was founded (or perhaps re-founded) last August when an England team played an Australian team for the Tianjin Cup.

Our cap is less traditional. We sport blue Mao caps overprinted with an emblem showing the Great Wall.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HASTINGS-BASS,
Jardine, Matheson & Co Ltd,
Suite 5035, Peking Hotel,
East Chang An Avenue, Peking,
The People's Republic of China.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Edinburgh, grand president, will preside at the opening of the twenty-second conference of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League at Windsor Castle on October 24. In the evening he will hold a British Commonwealth Ex-Services League reception at the Holiday Inn, Slough. He will preside at the closing ceremony of the conference at the Holiday Inn on October 28.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Westminster Abbey Trust, will preside at a trustees' meeting in Westminster Abbey on October 27.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the National Playing Fields Association, will present the president's certificates at Buckingham Palace on November 1 and, as honorary fellow of the Plastics and Rubber Institute, will present the fourth Prince Philip Award.

Princess Anne, president of the British Olympic Association, will launch the "Round England Run" in aid of the British Amateur Athletic Board and the British Olympic Appeal, at Grosvenor House on September 13.

Lady Anthony Hamilton gave birth to a daughter on August 24 at Omagh, Co Tyrone.

Lady Vestey gave birth to a son on August 27 in Oxford.

A memorial service for the Hon Bernard Bruce will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Thursday, October 13, 1983 at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. A. R. Bradenell and Miss E. V. L. Hicks. The engagement is announced between Jeremy, second son of Mr and Mrs Michael Bradenell, of Dulwich, and Edwina, elder daughter of Mr David and Lady Pamela Hicks, of The Grove, Brighton, Sussex.

Mr J. L. V. Lowry-Corry and Miss E. J. Lodge. The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. L. V. Lowry-Corry, of Edwinstowe, Hall, Bedford, Suffolk, and Judith, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. A. Lodge, of Overlives, Foxhill, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Dr S. A. Madgwick and Dr J. M. Carroll. The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr F. A. Madgwick, of Nuneaton, South Africa, and Mrs R. B. Puter, of Lymington, and Julia, daughter of the late Sir John Carroll, KBE, and of Lady Carroll, of Marryat Road, Wimbledon.

Mr C. W. Benceford Hartwell, RN and Miss D. C. Aungier. The marriage has been arranged between Christopher William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. M. Benceford Hartwell, of Wallington, Surrey, and Dawn Cathryn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. Aungier, of Wallington, Surrey, and will take place at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Reading, at 2 pm on Saturday, September 3.

Mr N. P. N. Blagman and Miss J. J. Macleod. The engagement is announced between Neil Peter, youngest son of the late Mr J. S. M. Blagman and of Mrs Nancy Blagman, of Inverness, and Jennifer, only daughter of the late Mr J. J. Macleod and Mrs Joan Dilley, of Hurley, Berkshire.

Mr J. M. Cole and Miss J. R. Dawson. The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Cole, of Merstham, Surrey, and Jill Rowena, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. L. Dawson, of Coulsdon, Surrey.

Mr J. C. Cone and Miss A. L. Young. The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Dr C. R. Cone, of Whitby, and of Mrs Cone, of Applethwaite, Keswick, and Alexandra, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Young, of Falcon Cottage, South Warrborough, Hampshire.

Mr S. C. M. Davis and Miss M. A. S. Boyd. The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Dr and Mrs L. M. Davis, of Keston, Lincolnshire, and Maureen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Boyd, of Rhu, Dumfriesshire.

Mr H. A. Douglas-Pennant and Miss S. R. Curry. The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Douglas-Pennant, of Aston Tirrold, Didcot, Oxfordshire, and Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Curry, of Suffolk, and of Mrs J. E. Curry, of Taconston Hall, Norwich, Norfolk.

Mr M. F. G. Drummond-Brady and Miss S. H. Fair. The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Major and Mrs M. J. Drummond-Brady, of North House, Hove, Sussex, and Susan, daughter of Mr J. N. Fair, of Pantyfen, Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Pembrokeshire, Dyfed, and Mrs L. J. Fair.

Mr H. A. Douglas-Pennant and Miss S. R. Curry. The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Douglas-Pennant, of Aston Tirrold, Didcot, Oxfordshire, and Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Curry, of Suffolk, and of Mrs J. E. Curry, of Taconston Hall, Norwich, Norfolk.

Mr M. F. G. Drummond-Brady and Miss S. H. Fair. The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Major and Mrs M. J. Drummond-Brady, of North House, Hove, Sussex, and Susan, daughter of Mr J. N. Fair, of Pantyfen, Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Pembrokeshire, Dyfed, and Mrs L. J. Fair.

Mr R. L. Onians and Miss F. C. C. Williams. The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Professor and Mrs R. B. Onians, of Cambridge, and Frances Williams, of Harrogate, only daughter of the late Mr and Mrs R. E. H. Williams.

Mr A. L. Oxley and Miss M. C. Roots. The engagement is announced between Anthony Laurence, only son of Mr and Mrs Laurence Oxley, of Alresford, Hampshire, and Melanie Claire, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Roots, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire.

Mr J. C. Richards and Miss P. A. Tiersman. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr M. Richards, and the late Mrs M. Richards, of Ardside, Cumbria, and Pauline, daughter of the late Mr P. Tiersman and of Mrs M. Tiersman, of Greenford, Middlesex.

Mr C. J. Summers and Miss J. S. Cralk. The engagement is announced between Christopher John, son of Mr and Mrs D. Summers, of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, and Julie Suzanne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Cralk, of Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr R. D. Wise and Miss M. G. Pollard. The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs D. Wise, of Colorado Springs, United States, and Melanie, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. G. Pollard, of Hampstead.

Mr G. T. S. Young and Miss M. E. Koch. The engagement is announced between Savill, son of Brigadier and Mrs H. L. S. Young, and Marion, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Koch, of Rome.

Mr P. J. M. Hartog and Miss U. Franzen. The marriage took place on August 20 in the Cathedral of Aachen, Rhineland, between Mr Peter John Maurice Hartog, son of Mr and Mrs Philip Hartog, of Wassenaar, Holland, and Miss Ulrike Franzen, daughter of Professor Dr Franz Franzen and the late Mrs Doris Franzen of Cologne. The marriage service and Nuptial Mass were conducted by Canon Maurice O'Leary, uncle of the bridegroom.

Mr S. C. R. MacKean and Miss E. A. Paul. The marriage took place recently in the United States of Mr Shane MacKean, younger son of the late Major G. S. MacKean and of Mrs MacKean, of Loughanmore, Antrim, Northern Ireland, and Miss Elizabeth Paul, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Paul, of Odenton, Maryland.

Major M. B. Shabington and Miss G. I. MacKean. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 27, 1983 at St John's, Dorchester, on the Army Air Corps, son of Mrs G. P. Roberts and stepson of Mr G. P. Roberts, of 14 Cleveley Drive, Southport, and Miss G. I. MacKean, daughter of the late Major G. S. MacKean and of Mrs MacKean, of Loughanmore, Antrim. The Rev J. Moore officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her elder brother, Mr Muir MacKean, was attended by Doune and James Couper, Sally Morris, Zoe Padley, Miss Antonia Roberts, and Miss J. MacKean. Mr Richard Kildewey was best man. A reception was held at Loughanmore and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Luncheons

HM Government. Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House given in honour of the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania, Mr Clement George Kahama.

Commonwealth Press Union. The Commonwealth Press Union held a luncheon in London yesterday to mark the presentation of the 1983 Astor Award to Mr Leslie Ashenbaum, of Jamaica, by Viscount Rothermere, president. Among those present were: Lord Ardwick, Sir Edward Pickering, Mrs Leslie Ashenbaum, Mr John Barrons, Mr Alan Brooker, Mr Brian Nicholson.

Reception

British Safety Council. Mr Enoch Powell, MP, Mr R. Freeman, MP, Mr W. Hamilton, MP, Mr N. Hamilton, MP, Sir Anthony Meyer, MP, and Lady Meyer were guests at a reception held yesterday at the Middle Temple Hall for the presentation of the British Safety Council's diploma in safety management, to Mr James Tye, Director General of the British Safety Council, was the host.

Dinner

HM Government. The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host at a dinner held last night in Bute House, Edinburgh, to mark the visit to Scotland by the Prime Minister.

Birthdays today

Miss Violet Carson, 78; Mr N. H. Castle, 70; Miss Barbara Dean, 59; Sir Errol dos Santos, 93; Mr Gwynor Evans, 71; Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Freer, 60; Mr Allen Jones, 46; Lord Pym, 50; Miss Daphne Park, 52; Mr Cecil Parkinson, 62; Lord Riverdale, 82; Mr Milton Shulman, 65; Lord Thomson of Filton, 60.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Peter Viggers, MP for Gosport, to be parliamentary private secretary to the Chief Secretary to the Treasury; Mr Roy Watts to be chairman of the Thames Water Authority for five years from October 1; Sir William Duncan to be a member of the Honorary Betting Levy Board, in succession to Mr John Marriage, QC.

University news

Leicester. Dr Robin Charles Fraser, MD (Aberdeen), MB, ChB (Aberdeen) has been appointed to the chair of general practice from October 1.

Church in tax battle

The Inland Revenue is refusing to pay Stowmarket parish church a £2,000 tax rebate because the church missed two words out of its tax document.

The church, as a charity, is entitled to reclaim tax paid on its premises but because the Stowmarket tax document said "signed" instead of "sealed, sealed and delivered" the Revenue's charity division has ruled it invalid.

The Revenue is also considering demanding a further £2,000 in back taxes because the forms have been filled wrongly since 1978.

Ross-shire, chartered accountant, £270,986; Lassam, Mr Rex Goodson, of Wadhurst, East Sussex, £227,633; Lewis, Sir Anthony Carey, of Haslemere, Surrey, musician, £66,260; Shilka, Mr Herbert Walter, of Llandaff, Cardiff, £258,783.

Cynthia Orser, also of Berkeley found the DNA segment, within the bacterial genes, that was the key to producing the frost damage. With an enzyme called a restriction endonuclease, she snipped out a portion of this bacterial DNA.

Only a small segment of DNA involving one out of a bacterium's 3,000 genes, was cut and spliced, but it was enough to halt the formation of ice nuclei.

If such altered bacteria proved successful in controlling frost injury, Dr Lindow said at a Senate subcommittee hearing in June, many millions of dollars of lost productivity due to frost damage when temperatures drop just below the freezing point of water.

Dr Steven E. Lindow of the University of California at Berkeley, leader in the research, notes that plants free

from such bacteria can tolerate temperatures as low as about 21°C, but are likely to suffer frost damage below 29°C if the bacteria are present. Dr Lindow discovered that when the same bacteria lacked the gene that is the key to ice nucleation, they did not produce frost damage.



The doll's hairstyle which helped to date the tomb

Exhibition centres on ivory doll

From Peter Nichols, Rome



A tiny Roman doll, made of ivory, is the centrepiece of an archaeological exhibition of unusual charm on Rome's Capitol hill. The exhibition is devoted to one of the most important discoveries made when large areas were being cleared a century ago to prepare Rome for its new role of capital of a united Italy.

The doll, nine inches high with an exquisitely carved head and movable limbs, was found in the tomb of Crispina Tyrrhenia, a young woman buried with a splendid collection of jewels, during the preparation of the foundations of the present law courts, in May 1899.

Crispina's body was reduced to a skeleton inside its marble sarcophagus but it was covered with clear wax. Waxes had been used to seal the tomb, as they moved to the water, they gave an impression of hair blowing in a breeze.

There were two tombs but that of Crispina made the deepest impression because of the presence of the doll. At the time it was thought to have been made of hardened oak or oak; but modern tests show that the substance is ivory. The woman's face was turned as if to look at the doll.

Articulated limbs, Roman style



Archaeology

Largest Saxon town found

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Excavations in Southampton have located the boundary ditch of the Saxon town, and shown it to be much larger than had been thought. Saxon Hamwic is now known to be 45 hectares (111 acres) in area, making it by far the largest town in England at the time.

The remains of several streets have also been found, laid out on a grid plan which indicates deliberate town planning, and the houses along them were very closely spaced. "This is the earliest evidence available anywhere in post-Roman Europe for a regular grid pattern of streets, and makes Hamwic crucial to our understanding of the origins of the English and European town", said Mr Mark Brisbane, one of the Southampton city archaeologists who is directing the excavation for the city and county councils and the Department of the Environment.

"Of equal importance is the ditch, which does not seem to be for defence. It is only two and a half metres wide and one and a half metres deep, large enough to keep animals out, and shows that, instead of a Dark Age full of battles and uncertainty, this was in fact a prosperous and peaceful period."

Hamwic was founded around AD 700 and flourished for two centuries. During that time dwellings were closely packed, even in the north-west corner of the town where the present excavations, on the Six Dials roundabout site, have taken place. The houses were of a remarkably uniform width, some five metres, although their lengths ranged from 12 to 17 metres. They were built only three metres apart, fronting on to the regularly planned gravel streets.

The remains of 57 buildings, of timber and thatch with wattle and daub walls, have been found on the Six Dials site so far, and of these Mr Brisbane thinks a majority were standing at any one moment. His estimate of 150 people living within the area of the site, which was in the most distant part of Hamwic from the core around the quays on the Itchen, could mean that the town's population in AD 700 was about 9,000.

Hamwic would thus have been larger than contemporary London, and far bigger than the royal city of Winchester a few kilometres to the north, for which Hamwic was the port. The regular plan may well have been the result of royal orders, perhaps of Ine, King of Wessex at the beginning of the eighth century.

Numerous trades were carried on in this miniature metropolis: iron, bronze and gold were worked, the latter craft in dictated by a dish matrix for making gold foil or embossing sheet gold. Buttery was complemented by tanning and bone-working, and pottery and glass may have been manufactured.

Glass was also imported from the Rhineland, together with querns for grinding corn and whetstones came from Norway. Coins show contacts with Mercia in the Midlands, with Kent, and with northern France.

Until the Viking raids of AD 840, in fact, Hamwic was "a busy, thriving port and market town", Mr Brisbane said. When it was replaced by medieval Southampton, 1.6 kilometres (1 mile) to the south-west, under the heart of the modern city, the latter settlement was half the size of its Saxon precursor.

Oxford man measuring up to the Yard

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Richard Wells, aged 43, who takes over today as Scotland Yard's director of information, is one of the new-style officers coming to the top in British police forces.

"Practical cops" (as they like to be known), used to have a phrase for officers like him: "nine-day wonders". That was jargon for young men destined for rapid promotion by virtue of their academic prowess rather than years of service. The antithesis dated back to the recruiting of an officer-cadre elite by Lord Trenchard when he was commissioner in the 1930s.

Mr Wells joined the Metropolitan Police in 1961 after graduating in modern languages and literature from St Peter's College, Oxford. His personality bears the imprint of the survival techniques he has learnt on his way to the top.

Those who first meet him are impressed by a sunny more usual in the Foreign Office than the police. Then, when he gets to know you a bit, he may face his



could put his career on the line to handle a hot issue without getting burnt.

Brent council had ordered all 26 civilian lecturers at the cadet school to stay away from Hendon in protest at the dismissal of Mr John Fernandes, a lecturer, who was asked to leave the premises in November 1982 for leaking to the press what the police still refer to as "allegedly racist" essays written by cadets. Sixteen lecturers defied the ban.

Mr Wells stood firm on two principles. "Firstly the commissioner has absolute discretion in what we teach and by whom it is taught; and secondly, John Fernandes will not be reinstated."

He praised the loyalty of the 16 who defied the council. They eventually accepted teaching posts in the cadet training school under Barnet Education Authority which takes over responsibility for academic studies this month.

He has become the second youngest deputy assistant commissioner since the war.

OBITUARY

CAPTAIN E. H. B. BAKER

Advances in hydrographic surveying

Captain E. H. B. Baker, DSO, who has died at the age of 83 was a Royal Navy hydrographer who made notable contributions to the improvements in naval surveying which took place in the 1930s thanks to the introduction of the echo sounder, particularly through his command of the survey ship HMS Challenger. In addition he had a distinguished war career until this was cut short by his capture by the Germans in the Aegean in 1943.

Edmund Henry Buckingham Baker, subsequently to be widely known throughout the Royal Navy as "Buck", was born in 1900 and served as a midshipman in the battle cruiser Indomitable during the First World War. In 1920 he went to Cambridge, returning to sea as a lieutenant two years later and specialising in hydrography.

His first survey ship was HMS Keltel in which he carried out work on surveys of the Thames estuary and the South coast. Later work took him further afield and he was involved in surveys of the west coast of Africa, the Red Sea, Borneo and Malaya, before returning to home waters where he stood by the building of the survey ship Challenger, officers of which embraced surveys of the east coast of Scotland and Labrador. During the winter of 1933-34 he was left in Labrador in charge of a shore based survey party and it was here that he was involved in a notable episode when he managed to escape a journey from Nain in the severest winter conditions to go to the assistance of a Hudson Bay company trader at Hebron who had got into difficulty with the Eskimos.

On his return from Labrador in 1934 he took command of HMS Keltel and spent the next three years in charge of surveys in home waters. In 1937 he was appointed to command HMS Challenger. The development of the echo sounder in the 1930s had given a new dimension both to accuracy, speed and ease of surveying as compared with the old lead line methods and in the new echo sounder-equipped Challenger Baker was able to oversee important survey work in the West Indies, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, which has been of enduring value.

During the early part of the Second World War he was employed on survey work in connection with minelaying operations off Scotland and Iceland and in the Denmark Strait and in 1940 was involved in inshore surveying of coastlines and approaches to harbours during the Norway campaign. Later he was on the staff of Headquarters Combined Operations and did survey work in the Western Approaches before being sent to the Middle East where he commanded HMS Endeavour in the Red Sea.

He was about to be sent home from this appointment when the German U-boat U-100 captured him and he was sent to this theatre where he was captured when the Germans took Leris in November 1943.

As a PoW in the naval prison camp, Marlag and Milag Nord at Westerland, in Northern Germany he found a new role as officer in charge of "security" - those details of escapes which it was advisable to keep as closely guarded secret from those not directly involved and, of course, from the Germans - as well as occasionally lending his very fine drawing hand on the preparation of false documents for would-be escapes. An abrupt character his fine combative stance towards his captors as a senior prisoner was also a factor in keeping other PoWs in good heart in those wearisome conditions.

After the war he returned to the hydrographic department where he alternated sea and shore appointments, his service fittingly culminating in his command of the survey ship HMS Cook at the Coronation review at Spithead in 1953, where he was the senior captain afloat.

He was awarded the DSO in 1944 for his services in the Aegean.

MR HUBERT BLAKE

A colleague writes: Hubert Blake, MBE, was born in London in 1893 of Devon parents. As a young man he joined the stockbroking firm of L. Powell, Sons & Co, eventually becoming their senior partner. One of his main concerns was always the welfare of the staff and he was responsible for starting a pension fund for them which is still in force today.

He retired from the firm (which became incorporated with Laine & Crutshank) in 1965. He remained a member of the Stock Exchange for several years and was made a "Father of the House" after 50 years as a member.

In his younger days he became interested in the Scout Movement and took an active part in the training, both physical and educational.

At about the same time he became a member of the Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church in North London and formed a Young Men's Society attached to the church.

He felt that there was a need to provide young men and women from all walks of life with an opportunity to meet in a calm and friendly atmosphere to discuss and consider the big questions of life and religion. All points of view could be freely expressed, while at the same time he hoped to present the Christian point of view, which, he felt, was so often completely misunderstood.

He played an active part in drawing together the young people attending the church by means of social functions, dances and sports.

In 1948 he became chairman of the National Penny-a-Week Appeal Committee for the Save the Children Fund and Children and Youth Aliyah, and served in that capacity for 17 years. During this time under his direction the income of the appeal increased every year until he reached over £250,000 a year. On his retirement, he was appointed vice-president of the Save the Children Fund, which he generously supported.

His other concern was for the welfare of the elderly. In 1948 he purchased a property in Wethering. The Priory, to provide a guesthouse for elderly men and women of limited means who would otherwise not be able to afford a holiday. He was thinking of the elderly Londoners hit by post-war conditions. He founded the Priory, a non-profit-making housing association which assumed responsibility for The Priory under his chairmanship.

In 1951, when there seemed no longer a need for such holiday accommodation, he arranged for the transfer of ownership to the

Dr Eva Pawlik, who was European women's figure skating champion in 1949, has died in Vienna, at the age of 55. She won a silver medal at the 1948 Winter Olympic Games at St Moritz, and was runner-up in the world championships in that year.

After 1949 she turned professional. She then studied at Vienna University, graduating Ph.D in 1955. In 1957 she married Rudi Seeliger, a fellow skater.

Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts-Wray, GCMG, QC, who died on August 29 at the age of 84 was Legal Adviser, Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office from 1945 to 1960. He had chaired the 1944 Law Officers Conference in the West Indies and the Judicial Advisers Conferences in Uganda in 1953 and Nigeria in 1956. For six months in 1969 he had been Acting Attorney-General in Gibraltar.

Mr Walter Henry John Christie, CBE, OBE, who died on August 25 at the age of 77, was an executive of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company 1959-68, and previously vice-chairman of the British India Corporation 1952-58.

Close relationships between local Roman Catholic congregations and those of other churches are urged in a document published yesterday with the authority of the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales.

It asks them to enter into formal "covenants" with other churches, to express their commitment to cooperation and eventually to unity.

Although the document does not say so, the Roman Catholic Church is regarded by the other denominations as falling behind in efforts to achieve greater local unity, particularly through what are known as local ecumenical projects.

comparing with the old lead line methods and in the new echo sounder-equipped Challenger Baker was able to oversee important survey work in the West Indies, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, which has been of enduring value.

During the early part of the Second World War he was employed on survey work in connection with minelaying operations off Scotland and Iceland and in the Denmark Strait and in 1940 was involved in inshore surveying of coastlines and approaches to harbours during the Norway campaign. Later he was on the staff of Headquarters Combined Operations and did survey work in the Western Approaches before being sent to the Middle East where he commanded HMS Endeavour in the Red Sea.

He was about to be sent home from this appointment when the German U-boat U-100 captured him and he was sent to this theatre where he was captured when the Germans took Leris in November 1943.

As a PoW in the naval prison camp, Marlag and Milag Nord at Westerland, in Northern Germany he found a new role as officer in charge of "security" - those details of escapes which it was advisable to keep as closely guarded secret from those not directly involved and, of course, from the Germans - as well as occasionally lending his very fine drawing hand on the preparation of false documents for would-be escapes. An abrupt character his fine combative stance towards his captors as a senior prisoner was also a factor in keeping other PoWs in good heart in those wearisome conditions.

After the war he returned to the hydrographic department where he alternated sea and shore appointments, his service fittingly culminating in his command of the survey ship HMS Cook at the Coronation review at Spithead in 1953, where he was the senior captain afloat.

He was awarded the DSO in 1944 for his services in the Aegean.

After several extensions this home now accommodates residents, all severely disabled, all in need of and receiving special care and attention. Together with his wife he was substantially involved in the day-to-day running of the home for 18 years, and was chairman of the management committee throughout this time.

Hubert Blake's public service was recognized by his appointment as MBE in 1975. He will be remembered by innumerable other people who benefited from his generosity, his advice and help given freely and always in a quiet and unassuming manner.

Dr Eva Pawlik, who was European women's figure skating champion in 1949, has died in Vienna, at the age of 55. She won a silver medal at the 1948 Winter Olympic Games at St Moritz, and was runner-up in the world championships in that year.

After 1949 she turned professional. She then studied at Vienna University, graduating Ph.D in 1955. In 1957 she married Rudi Seeliger, a fellow skater.

Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts-Wray, GCMG, QC, who died on August 29 at the age of 84 was Legal Adviser, Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office from 1945 to 1960. He had chaired

THE ARTS

London theatre A bleak warmth

Our Day Out
Young Vic

Arriving at the Young Vic via television and the Liverpool Everyman, Willy Russell's pocket musical seems to have been born and bred in Waterloo Road.

Played against a curtain-sized enlargement of a school essay, *Our Day Out* begins in the same blow-by-blow style with the sight of a pack of comprehensive no-hopers being frisked for lemonade and chocolate, and loaded on to a bus for an improving trip to Bodiam Castle.

Before long the fags are out, a junior teacher is being positioned from the back seats and a mutinous chant of "boring" is greeted by the Sussex countryside. They descend on a cafe like locusts, then stop off at a zoo, returning laden with kidnapped animals, and thence to Bodiam (represented with a blown-up infant-school picture) where the staff find themselves delivering information on the strategic use of the barbed wire into the empty air.

Besides staging a school essay, Mr Russell is also presenting a duel between two members of the staff: the liberal woman teacher who organized the trip (Rosallin Boxall) and a didactic authoritarian (Stephen Lewis) who joins as the resident killjoy. From his point of view, such trips are educationally worthless. From hers, these children have no educational hopes anyway, so why not at least give them a good day out? "We're in a job that's funded to fail."

The skill and zest of the show, wholeheartedly projected in Bob Eaton's production, derive from all the fun of a story for and mainly played by children.

Recruited from schools all over London, the company teams with sharply defiant personalities, among whom the quiet girl who refuses to come home is no less striking than the grinning lady-killer in the back seats. Apart from Miss Quince, mooning over her love for "Sir" in one of the best numbers, they are not up to solos; but, so far as organized chaos and disciplined chorus work go, they are a treat.

They also persuade you to view the events through their eyes as a Dickensian fairy tale in which the Scrooge-like features of Mr Lewis gradually melt into those of an indulgent uncle, who celebrates his conversion by leading them off to the fair in a cowboy hat, at which point "Sir" in one of the hymns and reprises of "Coming Round the Mountain" give way to rock 'n' roll. Then they all pile happily into the bus, and the authoritarian world of angry parents and school discipline gradually returns.

"Why can't it always be like this?" asks the runaway girl on the beach. By the end it is clear that all they have had is a day out. I have rarely seen a show that combined such warmth with such bleakness.

Irving Wardle

FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER...
THE ORIGINAL UNEDITED VERSION
GRAND PRIX
CANNES FILM FESTIVAL 1963
BURT LANCASTER
IN
LUCIANO VISCONTI'S
THE
LEOPARD
GATE CINEMA - NOTTING HILL
221/222/223/224

STARY THEATRE, CRACOW
Jerzy RADZIWILOWICZ
Star of Man of Marble
in
Nastasia Filipowna
based on DOSTOEVSKI'S *The Idiot*
directed by
Andrzej WAJDA
6th-11th September at 8.00 p.m.
TICKETS: £4.50/CONCESSIONS: £3.00
riverside studios
Crisp Road, Hammantham W6 7BS

Banzai, Bowie!
ALEXANDER WALKER
STANDARD
EXTRAORDINARY
SEXUAL TENSION
NAME
Merry
Christmas
Mr Lawrence
DAVID BOWIE TOM CONNOR KATHY BURKE
NOW SHOWING IN LONDON OGS
SHAFTSBURY AVE 534 5881 HAYMARKET 538 1827
FULHAM RD. BAYSWATER CAMDEN PLAZA
AND AT YOUR LOCAL OGS

Dance Inside the mind of a mad genius

New York City Ballet
Covent Garden

Tuesday night's performance, an all-Balanchine programme, brought the last of the London premieres in New York City Ballet's Covent Garden season. Balanchine insisted on the laborious title *Robert Schumann's "Davidsbündler"* for the big ballet he created in 1980, so it is not fanciful to read into its action an allusion to the composer himself as well as his ideas of a brave young group, David's Band, going out to smite the Philistines. Perhaps everything must be seen as happening inside the poor mad genius's mind.

What the setting depicts is a fragment of a great hall where a pianist sits playing with his back to us. The arches of the wall are echoed in the jagged curves of dead trees visible beyond, on the shore of a lake from which an imagined cathedral rises. The idea of the setting, based on a painting by Caspar Friedrich, seems to me a lot better than its crude realization by Rouben Ter-Arutunian.

I called it a big ballet, and so it is in scope, but the pianist, Gordon Boettcher, is the only musician and the cast consists of just four couples, usually with only two dancers at a time on stage. Among them, Adam Liders perhaps comes closest to Schumann's Eschschol: it is he who at one point is threatened, by Philistines emerging from the shadows, nasty black creatures wielding huge quills (critics, obviously). Liders ends the ballet, too, bidding farewell to the gracious Karin von Aroldingen.

The qualities of the various dancers are admirably used, especially that pair, and lovely, capricious yet contemplative Suzanne Farrell paired with the courteous formality of Jacques d'Amboise. Stephanie Selaid and Adam Liders are the most imperious couple, Heather Watts and Peter Martins curiously subdued but with a scarcely concealed strength in reserve. As in *Liedeslieder Walzer*, Balanchine has his women wear



Closest to Eschschol: Adam Liders with the gracious Karin von Aroldingen

heeled shoes to establish a neutralistic mood before they change into ballet shoes to allow the dances to leap into a more fanciful manner. Von Aroldingen changes back for her last entry, and the men wear low heels throughout. This device enlarges an already wide variety of styles, from a drinking song to lovers' heart-pourings, through which the

choreography expresses the nature of the romantic artist. But perhaps Balanchine would say he was just making dances to match the music, which they do to perfection. Each to his own reading.

I have space only to mention two remarkable performances among new casts in the other

ballets given. Leading the Mozart *Divertimento No 13*, Joseph Duell proved himself a classical dancer of exceptional bearing, style and finish, and Heather Watts illuminated Tchaikovsky's *Piano Concerto* by the exemplary articulation of her dances in space and time.

John Percival

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Loving sense of untheatrical stillness

Dona Rosita, the Spinster
Royal Lyceum

Lorca's story for a beautiful girl in turn-of-the-century Granada, condemned to spinsterhood and a society watching its own time running out, is brought to Edinburgh by Nuala Expert's company. It gives, even for a theatregoer with little Spanish, a blessed taste of quality and delicacy amid the rubbish and his-and-miss amusements that we up here are finding hard to avoid. The *Cherry Orchard* will follow it here next week, and it stands the comparison honourably. Rosita's brief happiness with her cousin-fiance who is called to

South America and never returns is portrayed with an untheatrical, lyrical touch that sets Spain a world away from Russia, and the accepted social apparatus of wedding-deeds and bedding is replaced by a more intimate, more intimate night as a torment that no disappointed girl in Chelchov ever endured.

Prodigally, Lorca brings on stage a host of characters who intensify pressure on both the spinster and her social group: starving and pathetically genteel unemployables a few steps below; careless nouveau riche above (and how a drawing room's atmosphere crackles with those two classes facing each other) and a sweetly dignified old poet turned poor schoolteacher and suffering humiliation from rich brats.

In Expert's company these little parts, without exception, are carefully cast and beautifully played; as so often when watching great European theatre groups, you experience a sense of stillness, loving dedication and untheatricality which innocently casts shadows of nagging doubt over our own companies. Outstanding are Carmen Bernades as Rosita's young aunt, Carlos Lucena as her unworried uncle devoted to roses and Julia Martinez in the wonderful role of the earthy outspoken housekeeper.

Expert herself is mesmerizing. She ages, in convincing departure from Lorca's direction, largely by tightening her hair in a bun, and finally by a faintly hunched shuffle in a white shift that answers Lorca's image of the rose

changing from morning red to white death at night. Already, in Act II, she allows herself an arresting, apprehensive glance at breasts, face and waistline. In the great speech recognizing her despair, she tips as if dreaming.

Jorge Lavelli's production uses unorthodox stage placings with creative assurance, and Max Bigness's set has the same flair. His gauze front curtains and cyclorama frame an austerity suggesting rather a museum than a salon with real rooms beyond, but embrace the widows and spinners in the white of the dying rose, the tulle and the shroud.

Anthony Masters

Television

Prosy Shakespeare, stabbing guitars

Romeo and Juliet (Channel 4) was set in the Brazilian town of Ouro Preto which, according to the commentary, "one foot in the eighteenth century and one in the twentieth", this must be a most uncomfortable position, and may account for the fact that it could only topple backward into

the sixteenth. Although this Brazilian adaptation was "from William Shakespeare", it might just as well have been taken from the works of Mrs Galsworthy, Theodore Dreiser. Apart from the final two lines, there was no poetry at all: perhaps Brazil is the place where the cuts come from.

Romeo enters in a plaid shirt; he is eating in a cafeteria and remarks about "choking gall" or "bawling love" might have been out of place, so instead his first line is "I'll kill that bell ringer woman". Since he is a "student of pharmacy", the Shakespearean prospect of poison opens up. It

was to prove the first disappointment of the evening.

Nevertheless this production had a certain measure of authenticity. With plaster images of the saints on every conceivable pedestal, the boys dressing up as girls and the women callously treated by every male in sight, Ouro Preto was as close as we are likely to get to the original setting. But in modern dress the result was still peculiar, like a version of *Grange Hill* directed by Buñuel with the Shakespearean elements provided by subdued lighting, the sound of guitars and the occasional stabbing.

Theatricality was at a premium, with eyes swivelling in all directions, desperate conversations about what to do next and church bells tolling for yet another funeral. It seems that in every country adolescent love is given the same treatment; it is a vessel into which the passions otherwise missing from ordinary life can be poured. *Romeo and Juliet* was a perfect example of raw, rather than cooked, drama.

Peter Ackroyd

We regret that the name of the artist Bridget Riley was wrongly spelled on this page yesterday.

Concerts

Intense confrontation of arrogant foes

BBCSO/
Lutoslawski/
Hickox
Albert Hall/Radio 3

...and if, by the way, I start this review in mid-afternoon while you are still dipping into the breakfast cereal that gives a rough idea of the effect of Roman Jablonski stabbing casually at his D string while the Promenaders are still rustling, thus launching the extraordinary, ruminative cadenza which opens Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto. Concerto form is wittily

reinvented in this 1960 classic of confrontation between an arrogant soloist and an overbearing orchestra; until Tuesday night I had heard the piece played only by its dedicatee, Mstislav Rostropovich, in whose hands the gestures are larger than life. Jablonski, who played the piece in Glasgow's Musica Nova in 1981 and in New York, recently brought to it a much tighter intensity; the brittle edges of Lutoslawski's invention were always emphasized, and he characterized even the tiniest phrase - a brief flourish near the close sticks in the memory, swept off the cello into the air - with great precision.

The composer, conducting the BBC Symphony Orchestra, encouraged the brass to noisy outbursts against the soloist's ambition, and seemed to enjoy deploying his forces on this refined battlefield. Earlier his *Live pour orchestre*, which he had conducted with the orchestra earlier this season, sounded technically more confident but musically less impressive, as if the gestures had taken over the content. The audience added its contribution to the alestoric interludes (intended for relaxation, says the composer) with great commitment.

The second half of the concert, conducted by Richard Hickox,

With Visconti's *The Leopard* restored to health, and opening at full length in London today, Geoff Brown asks how much more suppressed film remains in the archives

Reformation in the wake of Napoleon

Burt Lancaster's proud prince, with Claudia Cardinale, in *The Leopard*



For a few days in December 1963 zoological warfare erupted in Britain's newspaper headlines. "The Leopard Man Says: I Will Sue", shouted the London *Evening Standard* on December 18; he was suing, moreover, a company of foxes. The small print explained matters. This *Leopard Man* was the director Luciano Visconti, adapter of Giuseppe di Lampedusa's masterly novel about nineteenth-century Italy in transition, *I gattopardo*; the film had won the Golden Palm award at Cannes that year. The foxes were the Twentieth-Century breed, who released the film in Britain and America with damaging cuts, bleached colour and an irritating English-language soundtrack. The war had reached the *Times* letters page the previous day: Visconti himself wrote from Rome, voicing his disgust in gentlemanly terms. But two months earlier, in the *Sunday Times*, no words had been milder: the director despatched a letterful fusillade dismissing Fox's print-out of hand ("It is now a work for which I acknowledge no paternity at all") and summoning the spirit of Robespierre ("It is time for some heads to roll").

In the event no one was guillotined and Fox were never sued; time just marched on. Sydney Pollack, the television director hired by Fox to supervise the new version, soon progressed to respectable work on the big screen; the leading players - Burt Lancaster, Alida Valli, Claudia Cardinale - variously flourished; circulating prints gradually deteriorated, then disappeared. Seven films and 13 years later, Visconti died. Now, suddenly, the *Leopard Man* is scoring a posthumous victory: after spending time and money doctoring his work, Fox have just spent more time and money repairing the damage. New prints have been struck from the original Technicolor negative and English subtitles prepared; the restored film, 186 minutes long, opens today at the Gate Cinema, Notting Hill, in London. The *Leopard*, it seems, can change its spots - along with the fox.

Fox's reversal may be ironic, but it is not beyond comprehension. By linking up with Hollywood, Visconti and his producer ensured an enlarged budget, wider international release and the required services of Burt Lancaster - what other actor could incarnate Lampedusa's proud Sicilian prince, who touched chandeliers with his head and bent cutlery by mistake? As a corollary, however, Visconti's shapely, atmospheric epic became prey to Hollywood's market forces. In 1963, the art-house audience that might have appreciated Italian disquisitions on history and politics was not yet clearly established. Fox's hands were also too occupied with *Cleopatra* to give *The Leopard* any special treatment.

Twenty years later, different market forces operate. Mass cinema audiences have dwindled and splintered, and the Hollywood factory belt has almost seized up. To meet these changed conditions, Fox now sports an "International Classics" division, primed to snap up quality imports

and repackage their past. Fear of subtleties has also dwindled: the distributors of Fassbinder's *Lili Marleen* and *Querelle* actually smothered their English soundtracks with German dubbing to market them profitably as exotic foreign films. Then there is the *Napoleon* factor: Kevin Brownlow's painstaking restoration of Abel Gance's film suddenly turned the excavation of cinema history into something romantic, glamorous - a media event.

With *The Leopard* in good shape, mountains of mangled or discarded celluloid still remain somewhere on distributors' shelves, in archive cupboards or under beds, waiting to be stitched together. Perhaps the original 42 reels of Stroheim's *Greed* are out there; hope springs eternal, though for Welles's *Magnificent Ambersons* there seems little hope of redress - all the cut footage has reportedly gone up in smoke. Yet for other titles the prospects look rosy. The new climate certainly benefited Michael Cimino: in 1979 United Artists considered *Heaven's Gate* too big for its boots and forced the director to wield the scissors, successfully smashing its tenuous narrative to smithereens. Yet by 1982, at the Venice Film Festival, the cuts were restored; the complete version recently played in packed houses at the National Film Theatre.

In America new life has also been granted, a little surprisingly, to Vittorio de Sica's 1953 film *Stazione termini*. Here is another Italian production which tangled with Hollywood (more precisely, David O. Selznick) and emerged, suited - cut to 64 minutes and retitled *Indiscretions of an American Wife*. The wife was Selznick's own, Jennifer Jones, co-star with Montgomery Clift in a droopy drama about separating lovers, set in Rome's new railway station. Selznick removed a loud Italian wedding party, some hot kisses

and scattered surveys of station architecture. "I cannot pass judgement," de Sica said, so unlike Visconti, though he did venture that Selznick had perhaps cut "a little too much". Now, thanks to a nitrate print located in Japan, the architecture and kisses are back; the film lasts 95 minutes, and one trusts audiences are appreciative.

Paradoxically, the world's new respect for what French film posters call the *version integrale* has surfaced just when the definition of an original version is crumbling. From the linguistic standpoint, there never was an original *Leopard*; the international cast began work in English and slowly drifted into their own native tongues as shooting continued; every edition, therefore, was dubbed to some degree, and the present Italian version cuts us off from Lancaster's voice. But recent financial marriages between film, television and video have brought extra, fiendish complications.

Europe's television stations enable major directors like Bergman and Francesco Rosi to create works designed simultaneously as features and television series (the extended version of *Fanny and Alexander* is scheduled for the current Venice Film Festival). The small screen also allows directors to remodel their past work. The version of *The Godfather* saga showing throughout next week on BBC television not only expands Coppola's two films with unused footage; scenes are now positioned in chronological order, altering the atmosphere and shifting emphases. As financial deals and packaging devices multiply, the notion of the unique, untouchable art-work seems more and more in peril. But, with the splendours of the restored *Leopard* before us, the paradox poses no problems.

Sadler's Wells
Royal Ballet
13, 14, 15 Sept
Night Moves!
The Invitation/
St Anthony
Variations
16, 17, 18 Sept
La Fille mal gardée
20, 21, 22 Sept
The Winter Play/
Choros "Chickadee"
23, 24 Sept
The Taming of
the Shrew
*World Premier
Even 7.30, Sat Mats 2.30
Tickets £2.50 - £10
Concessions: Children under
18, Senior Citizens, Students,
Parties and the Registered
Unemployed
Box Office 01-278 8816 (9 lines)
BOOK NOW
Arts Council

AUTUMN GARDENS NUMBER
Uncommon Autumn Bulbs
In an article illustrated in colour, Brian Mathew suggests some less familiar flowers for autumn.
Garden on the Kent Coast Arthur Hellyer considers the changes made in recent years in the important Lutyns garden of The Salvation, Sandwich. Greenhouse Design and Setting Ken Lammom looks at different styles of greenhouses and ways of placing them decoratively in the garden.
Autumn Daisy Chains Christopher Lloyd selects his favourite daisies for the autumn.
Too Many Plants Spoil the Garden Tony Venison suggests that many gardens suffer from overcrowding with plants.
COUNTRY LIFE
ON SALE NOW

WALL STREET

PRICES & COMMENT

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Cope bid looks likely

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin, Aug 15. Dealings and, Sept 2. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

It looks as though a second bid for Cope-Alman International may be around the corner - just four months after the Dowdell Consortium's abortive £24m approach.

Yesterday, a large put through of 2.2 million shares in Cope, way above the market price, set the ball rolling. The timber group Hollis Bros ESA, rescued last year and now controlled by Mr Robert Maxwell, was the seller. Hollis held about 7 per cent of the shares which it bought in opposition to the bid from Dowdell headed by Hawley Group's Mr Michael Ashcroft and British Car Auctions' Mr David Wickins. Mr Ashcroft and Mr Wickins remain Cope's biggest outside shareholders with about 25 per cent of the equity between them.

Last night Mr Maxwell was unavailable for comment. He was awaiting the outcome of acceptance for his bid for John Waddington. Shares of Cope Allman spurred 4p to a high of 71p - 1p short of the put through price - and 11p above Dowdell's original bid price. The market is looking for a bid of about 75p valuing Cope at £30m.

Full year figures are expected from Cope next week. The group

has already forecast pretax profits of £2.6m for the second half making a total of £1.7m for the year against £1.6m last year. Mr Louis Manson, chairman of Cope, said, "We have received no approaches".

Aspinalls, the Knightsbridge-based gaming house, jointly owned by Sir James Goldsmith and Mr John Aspinall, is coming to market. Brokers Robert & Raphael, Zorn hope to arrange its market debut towards the end of next month but have not decided whether to apply for a USM listing or go for a full quote. It is estimated the group could be worth about £60m and is capable of profits of more than £11m this year.

Elsewhere, share prices continued to beat a hasty retreat in the face of the latest gloomy report from the Confederation of British Industry and the uncertain

future over US interest rates. As German's dumping of cheap cement in Britain saw the price of Blue Circle Industries crumble 7p to 42p. East German cement costs between 5 to 6 per cent less than its British equivalent, despite transportation costs.

Shares of Tesco rose 2p to a new high of 158p yesterday in the eye of a seminar being arranged by brokers Phillips & Drew. Later today a coach load of City analysts will receive a guided tour of several of the group's stores followed by a meeting with Sir Leslie Porter, chairman, and Mr Ralph Temple, finance director. The rest of the market will be anxiously awaiting their findings.

Britannic Assurance has bought 925,000 shares (6.1 per cent of the equity) in Ward & Goldstone; the troubled wires and electrical accessories group. This week it was revealed that Robert Fleming, Ward & Goldstone's

merchant banker, and Simon & Coates's stockbroker, have resigned in the wake of Mr Michael Goldstone's dismissal as managing director of the group. Mr Goldstone was dismissed because of his decision to oppose the closure of the group's cable division. Yesterday shares of Ward & Goldstone held steady at 80p.

One of the biggest movers of the day was the Danish-based Novo Industri. It was £7 higher at £215 after receiving permission to market its human insulin drug in the US. Brokers Wood Mackenzie still believe the shares are undervalued and are looking for another substantial increase in price to £245m.

Cills came under renewed selling pressure still upset by the disappointing US money supply figures over the weekend which pointed to a further postponement of a cut in American interest rates.

At the longer end of the market prices fell by more than 50p, while in shorts the losses were restricted to 25p. On the foreign exchange the pound lost 0.3 cents to \$1.4945.

In oil BP rallied to close unchanged at 436p ahead of figures today.

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
1982/83	100.00	98.00	British Airways	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00

1982/83 High Low Company Price Ch/gs Pence % P/E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch/gs	Pence	%	P/E

Investment
and
FinanceCity Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 707.4 down 8.9
FT 100: 79.33 down 0.08
FT All Share: 450.36 down 4.16
Bargains: 17,157
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 59.7 down 0.79
New York Dow Jones
Average (latest): 1202.64 up 6.60
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 9,189.43 down 6.49
Hong Kong: Hang Seng
Index: 965.94 down 5.14
Amsterdam: 149.4, up 1.7
Sydney: AO Index: 701.3 up 6.1
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index: 914.10 down 0.02
Brussels: General Index
132.43 down 0.26
Paris: CAC Index: 134.7 down 1.2
Zurich: SKA General: 284.6 up 1.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.4940 down 1/100
Index 85.2 unchanged
DM 4.0325 up 0.0025
FF 12.1125 down 0.0175
Yen 368 down 2.25
Dollar
Index 129.5 up 0.2
DM 2.7030

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4955
Dollar \$2.8832
INTERNATIONAL
ECU \$1.564592
SDR \$1.53945

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 9 1/2
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9 1/2
3 month interbank 9 1/2-9 3/4
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 1/4-10 1/2
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 month Fr 15 1/4-15
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 1/2
Treasury long bond 100 1/4-100 1/2
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period July 6 to
August 2 1983 inclusive: 9.989
per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$414.25 pm \$414.50
close \$414.25-428.50 (\$227.50-278) down \$3.50
New York latest: \$414.25
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$427-428.50 (\$228-278)
Sovereigns (new):
\$37.50-38.50 (\$25.25-26)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim: Anglo American
Gold Investment, Arrow Chemicals, BP, British Vending Industries, Cadbury Schweppes, Cambridge Electronic Industries, Charterhouse Group, Metal Closures Group, Micro Business Systems, Noble and Lund, Finales Continental Micro-waves.
Economic statistics: United Kingdom balance of payments 1983 edition.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

BET Group, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (12.15); The Bristol Evening Post, Temple Way, Bristol (noon); Carico Engineering Group, The George Hotel, Huddersfield (3.00); Christian Salvesen, 50 East Fettes Avenue, Edinburgh (noon); The Belfry Hotel, Wishaw, Nr. Sutton Coldfield (noon); Kinta-Kellas Rubber Estates 1-4 Great Tower Street, EC3 (noon); Renold, Renold House, Wythenshawe, Manchester (2.30); Salford TV, Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, W1 (11.30); Star Offshore Services, The Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St Mary Axe, EC3 (noon); Syllone, Post House Hotel, Leeds Road, Bramham, Nr. Leeds (2.30); VTC, The Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2 (10.30).

NOTEBOOK

Babcock International, the process plant and instrument manufacturer, raised interim pretax profit by 70 per cent to £14m. The dividend has been held at 3.4p. The improvement in the American car and furniture businesses and lower interest rates and borrowings helped increase profits. But the value of the order book has shrunk because of the downturn in demand for capital projects.

Industry leaders shed market share as fringe operators slash rates

Major motor insurers lose millions in 'unrealistic' premium price war

By Andrew Carnell

Britain's major insurance companies are losing millions of pounds worth of business in a cut-throat price war over motor premiums.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance, Britain's second largest motor insurer, blames competition from fringe motor insurance companies for the loss of more than 60,000 of its clients in the past six months.

The increasingly intense competition followed the 10 per cent rise in premiums announced last October by GRE, which insures more than 1.6 million British motorists. GRE said that fringe insurers—those outside the top 15 companies—were slashing rates by £20 on the average British motor premium of £100.

In addition, these fringe companies are paying extra commission to insurance brokers in a bid to win business from the larger companies.

The loss of business in the six months to June 30 has cost GRE £5m in premium income and means that the company has failed to increase its motor insurance premium income for the first time in memory.

Yesterday GRE said that the new rates being offered by fringe companies are unrealistic. Problems on the British motor insurance account have been aggravated by the heavy incidence of claims in May and June. GRE reported a 10 per cent rise in motor claims in these months "for no apparent reason".

PRETAX PROFITS	
General Accident	Guardian Royal Exchange
1978 £20.1m	£23.3m
1979 £26.5m	£75.8m
1980 £26.5m	£27.1m
1981 £104.9m	£28.1m
1982 £24.5m	£106.2m

income and means that the company has failed to increase its motor insurance premium income for the first time in memory.

At one point, the dollar rose sharply against the pound, but the dollar has since fallen back to its previous level.

The pound slipped below \$1.49 at one stage but recovered to close at \$1.4940. Sterling was again trading narrowly against European currencies and its trade-weighted value ended unchanged at 85.2.

The dollar's early strength in Europe, after it had risen overnight in the Far East, was attributed to remarks by Mr

Malcolm Baldrige, US Commerce Secretary, that interest rates would rise as the economy recovered unless there were cuts in the Federal budget deficit. At one point, the dollar rose sharply against the pound, but the dollar has since fallen back to its previous level.

In London the dollar closed at DM 2.7030. The Federal Reserve was again injecting money into the system yesterday (this time with system repurchases. Dealers interpreted this a move to prevent any increase in the key Fed funds rate which was trading firmly yesterday at about 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 per cent.

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance, Britain's largest motor insurance company, indicated problems on the motor account three weeks ago when it announced interim results for 1983.

In a bid to correct the imbalance on the account premiums were increased by 10 per cent from August 1. At the time Mr Buchanan Marshall, chief general manager of General Accident, said the company was taking a lead to try to restore sense to the market, but he conceded that the company would probably lose market share as a result.

Further evidence of the effect which growing competition for motor insurance business is having on the industry will emerge today with publication of global returns from the Lloyd's of London insurance market.

The tough competition for motor business was responsible for GRE's British underwriting losses of £22.9m in the six months to June 30 against a loss of £20.7m for the same last year. Premium

income rose by 11 per cent to £533m throughout the group, although UK premium income grew modestly from £197m to £200m after problems on the motor side.

Despite the problems group pretax profits were up by 40 per cent to £50m and the board recommended an increase in the interim dividend from 7p to 7.75p.

Mr Peter Douglas, managing director of GRE, said that although the results are considerably better than the first half of last year they still reflect the difficult trading conditions in major markets areas like Britain, the US and Ireland.

The Republic of Ireland was a particularly difficult market, making an underwriting loss of £3.5m against a loss of £2.5m last year. Rates have been held back there by government price controls, GRE said.

The Canadian operation reported much improved results, making a £700,000 profit against last year's £3.5m underwriting loss.

Intervention stops dollar

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The dollar rose strongly in European markets again yesterday, propelled by money supply and interest rate worries. But it closed below last levels, although up on the day, after a combination of central bank intervention, profit-taking and a smaller than expected rise in leading US economic indicators had trimmed its gains.

The pound slipped below \$1.49 at one stage but recovered to close at \$1.4940. Sterling was again trading narrowly against European currencies and its trade-weighted value ended unchanged at 85.2.

The dollar's early strength in Europe, after it had risen overnight in the Far East, was attributed to remarks by Mr

Malcolm Baldrige, US Commerce Secretary, that interest rates would rise as the economy recovered unless there were cuts in the Federal budget deficit. At one point, the dollar rose sharply against the pound, but the dollar has since fallen back to its previous level.

In London the dollar closed at DM 2.7030. The Federal Reserve was again injecting money into the system yesterday (this time with system repurchases. Dealers interpreted this a move to prevent any increase in the key Fed funds rate which was trading firmly yesterday at about 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 per cent.

The US composite index of leading economic indicators rose by 0.3 per cent in July, according to the Commerce Department, Missin All writes.

The leading index, which is designed to forecast economic activity, has risen for 11 consecutive months. The index is a compilation of a dozen forward-pointing statistics covering manufacturing, employment, prices and other areas.

Johnson Matthey, the precious metal refiners and industrial group, suffered a fall of £1m to £6.2m in pretax profits during the first quarter to the end of June. But earnings per share rose from 12.5p to 13.1p.

North Sea oil 'in line for investment'

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Indications that the North Sea oil industry is moving into a second stage of development, with plans for multi-million pound investment, are expected to be given today at the World Petroleum Congress in London.

Shell UK is to explain how output from wells can be increased by new, if expensive, technology. A paper to be presented by Mr P. G. Bath, of Shell, and two Dutch colleagues, shows that a gas injection scheme costing £1.40m could result in as much as a further 300m barrels being produced from the Shell-Esso Brent field.

Gas injection techniques, if applied to all Shell-Esso fields in the North Sea, could result in production being increased by up to over 850 barrels.

With much North Sea gas already earmarked for sale to

British Gas Shell suggests that nitrogen or carbon dioxide could be ammanufactured onshore and piped out to the oilfields. Such a scheme would lead to order worth millions of pounds for the British Steel industry.

The scheme, which has been studied by Shell, would involve two nitrogen producing plants in the North Sea linked by pipeline to the oilfields.

The Norwegian Government has already announced tax changes to encourage a £200m scheme for increasing production.

Concentration on enhanced recovery methods comes as oil industry analysts say that there is a detectable change in the atmosphere in the North Sea industry. Signs for the future are increasingly encouraging.

Irish oil, page 16

Asda profits rise 27%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Associated Dairies, the superstore, fresh foods and furnishings group, jumped well ahead of market expectations with pretax profits up 27 per cent to £77.35m in the year ended last April. Turnover was up just over 16 per cent at £1.5bn.

The consumer spending boom benefited the previously troubled Allied Carpets and Wades furnishing operations. Wades, in particular, showed a big jump in

operating profits, up from £82,000 to £1.6m.

In the Asda superstore chain, operating profits rose by nearly a quarter on turnover up by 18 per cent to £1.3bn.

The group is planning a one-for-three scrip issue. A final dividend of 1.75p will make total of 3p.

Investors' notebook, page 16

Smuggled gold warning

By Jeremy Warner

Customs & Excise has warned gold bullion and coin dealers that if they buy smuggled gold it will be subject to forfeiture.

The Customs believes that gold, valued at more than £100m has been smuggled into the country since April, 1982, when value-added tax was imposed on the sale of gold coins.

The smugglers either sell the gold directly to a dealer with the 15 per cent VAT element built in, and pocket the tax, or set up a company to deal with the big traders in the London market and then fail to hand over the VAT to Customs. This is known as the "disappearing trader" fraud.

But yesterday, the Customs sent a letter to traders telling them that they will lose out if it can be proved that they have bought smuggled gold. The letter, which was sent to all members of the gold market and to coin dealers listed in the Kruggerand directory, says that: "It is imperative that you satisfy yourself that the gold has not been improperly imported in order to safeguard your own position."

It lists 10 questions that dealers should ask themselves when they buy gold. These include how the gold is being delivered and, whether a quick settlement is being demanded and whether the seller has references.

Mr Walter Shaw, director of Shaw Chadwick, which claims to be the biggest gold coin dealer in Britain, said yesterday: "It is a bit unfair for Customs to expect gold coin traders to take full responsibility for detecting smugglers."

"We have never to my knowledge bought smuggled coin."

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

Banks continue talks on Brazilian debt

By Our Banking Correspondent

Brazil's advisory group of banks meets in New York today for more talks on ending the country's acute liquidity problems.

The International Monetary Fund and commercial banks are waiting for confirmation from Brazil that a new letter of intent has been signed, indicating Brazil's acceptance of further tough economic measures demanded by the IMF.

Commercial banks are then expected to agree to release more of a \$4.4bn (£2.9bn) loan to Brazil. So far, \$2.5bn has been disbursed, but further drawings were blocked until Brazil reached a new agreement with the IMF.

Because of Brazil's escalating reserves now put at \$2bn, bankers are expected to release more of the loan without waiting for the IMF executive board to approve Brazil's programme.

However, further funds for Brazil from the IMF will need executive board approval, which is not expected before late next month at the earliest.

Washington sources stressed

Latin American foreign debt (bn)	
	Total at end 1982 and 1983 estimates
Brazil	86.3 18.7
Mexico	84.8 25.8
Argentina	38.8 7.3
Venezuela	39.2 15.0
Chile	17.2 3.2
Peru	11.2 3.2
Colombia	10.2 3.3

last the IMF board would not approve the programme until the Brazilian Congress passed new laws limiting pay rises to 80 per cent of the rise in the cost of living.

Commercial banks are continuing work on rescheduling plans for \$18bn of Venezuela's debts, but Venezuela's refusal to bow to an IMF programme until after December elections is likely to delay final agreement and has annoyed many bankers.

Some bankers are expected to oppose extending a 90-day moratorium on repayments of principal on public sector debt which expires on September 30.

Germans sentenced over bank fraud

Coloige (AP-DE) - Two former executives of Herstatt Bank were each sentenced yesterday to 29 months in prison and were fined DM45,000 (about £10,700) after being found guilty of aiding and abetting a fraud that led to the collapse of their bank in 1974.

The final sentences in the four-year trial were on Bernhard Graf von der Goltz, Herstatt's former general executive, and Heinz Heckerich, formerly head of the bank's foreign department.

Both men had already spent 16 months in custody, and the court ruled that the rest of their sentences could be suspended against a payment of DM30,000 each.

Herstatt's bankruptcy, the most spectacular in West German post-war banking history, followed the discovery of losses initially estimated at DM1.2bn allegedly caused by unauthorized currency dealings.

In its verdict, the court ruled Goltz, aged 48, and Heckerich, aged 53, had not profited personally from the bankruptcy. It also ruled the men had been cooperative during the trial.

But the court said that punishment requested by prosecutors was warranted because both men knew of the bank's fraudulent accounts and did not take proper action.



Nias: studying the offer
Sunlight in Spring Grove battle

A new takeover battle emerged in the laundry sector yesterday when Sunlight Service Group announced a £17.2m competitive takeover offer for troubled Spring Grove, another laundry and textile hire company.

Last month Pritchard Services, industrial cleaners, announced a £16m agreed share bid for Spring Grove. The Sunlight offer represents an effective cash price on Spring shares of 52p against the Pritchard level of just over 45p.

Sunlight, which earlier denied interest in bidding for Spring Grove is offering three of its own shares for every 10 Spring shares. Pritchard offer of seven of its shares for every 20 Spring shares.

The Sunlight offer is dependent on clearance by the Office of Fair Trading which referred it to the Johnson Group to the Monopolies Commission. The Commission blocked it.

A successful merger with Spring Grove would give Sunlight a strong hold on the lined-hire side and use of some of the most modern, but under-utilized, plant in the industry.

Mr Roger Nias, Spring's chief executive, and his advisers said they are studying the offer but are unlikely to respond to it until the OFT decision is known, although Sunlight now had the edge.

Family newspaper group to be sold

By Our Financial Staff

Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers has reached provisional agreement to acquire Jesse Ward Investments, the family-owned newspaper group.

Jesse Ward owns The Croydian Advertiser which publishes nine weekly newspapers, three free newspapers and a monthly sports magazine.

PSN said the price is £2,311,200 of which £1,694,880

will be paid on completion and the rest a year later or when Jesse Ward presents an acceptable set of accounts, if that is earlier.

PSN plans major rationalization of the Croydian group. The London printing works will be closed and production transferred to Portsmouth. The Croydian head office, Advertiser House, is being sold.

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

The chairman of the Croydian Advertiser, Mr Robert Sibby, said: "Obviously it is and when an old established family company is sold, but we faced an uncertain future when there was no likelihood of any continuity of family management."

The companies have been advised that the deal does not fall within the newspaper merger reference provisions of the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

City Editor's Comment

Ship of state takes on new helmsmen

Virtually every nationalized industry chairman leaves office a wiser man than when he first agreed to take the poisoned chalice. Most are also sadder—reflecting the fact that running one of the State industries is (like Dr Johnson's view of remarriage) very much a triumph of hope over experience.

Tempting as it is, it is therefore only prudent not to take too rosy or optimistic an attitude to the fact that today marks a significant change in personnel at the helms of several of our key State industries.

Departing are Sir Norman Siddall (coal), Mr Ian MacGregor (steel) and Sir Robert Atkinson (shipbuilders); in their places come Mr MacGregor again (switching to coal), Mr Robert Haslam (steel) and Mr Graham Day (shipbuilders). Soon to follow the exodus from the nationalized industries' chairman's group is Sir Peter Parker at British Rail, although his successor has yet to be named.

The new appointments are critical for several reasons. For a start they mean that this Government has finally got in place the men that it sees as being equipped to carry out the revolution—it is no less—in working habits, efficiency and employment that lies at the heart of the Government's approach to nationalized industries.

Bailouts

All three men who are giving up chairman's seats today are popular for one reason or another with ministers. All three are indeed appointees of this Government, and one of them, Mr MacGregor, is only shifting sideways. But there is no disguising the fact that it is not until now that Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues feel that they have finally got the right men into the right seats at the right time.

The first years of the 1979 administration, which resulted in the massive tax-

payers' bailouts of British Steel, British Leyland and the National Coal Board, are acknowledged to have been wholly unsuccessful in bringing the State industries to book: indeed they did as much as any other factor to blow the Government off its appointed course.

Recent studies by Whitehall of long-term public spending problems have highlighted the fact that rail and coal in particular are going to remain a heavy drain on public funds until at least 1990. Although in absolute terms, its losses are still minor compared with those of its larger counterparts, British Shipbuilders has emerged as the third most worrying industry. In relative terms its drain on public funds—more than £100m a year—is unacceptably severe.

Climate

Much, therefore, rides on the success of the new chairmen who take over this month. Compared with four years ago, the climate for streamlining and rationalization is pretty good. The steelworkers' union has been routed, the shipbuilders are all too clearly on borrowed time, and Mr MacGregor is now everybody's favourite in the inevitable conflict with Mr Scargill over pit jobs that is now looming. The rail unions have yet to be brought to heel.

There is nothing however that will do more to allow these the new chairmen to deliver some of the Government's promises than a sustained economic recovery.

There will be rows between the chairmen and the Government. There will be disputes over privatization, and how central a role change in ownership *per se* should have in any long-term plans for the industries. That much is certain. The City, however, will do well to take the smile—or grimace—on the face of these brave appointees as a key indicator to the health of the economy.

WALL STREET

Dow up by 7 points

New York (AP—Dow Jones)—Stocks were broadly higher yesterday, after overcoming a lower start.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up 7 points to 1,203. Advancing issues lead declines by an 8-to-5 margin. However, volume was showing little improvement.

Mr Tom Epperson, research director for Howard Weil Labovitz Friedricks in New Orleans, said that he did not believe that the early rally would last. "The market is still feeling around and a downside break is more likely than an upside move over the next three months."

"We can not get the bull market moving again without some

additional correction. Right now even little things can run it up or knock it down."

Sanders Associates was up 1 1/4, to 100 3/4. It declared a 3-for-1 stock split raised the cash payout and announced sharply higher fourth quarter earnings.

International Business Machines was 118 up 1 1/2; NCR 119 3/4, up 2; Teledyne 157 1/4, up 1 1/4; Monsanto 111 7/8, up 2 5/8; General Motors 69 3/4, up 3/4; General Electric 49 7/8, up 1/2; Honeywell 119, up 3/4; and Digital Equipment 101 1/2, up 2 1/4.

Lockheed was up 3/8, at 109; International Paper up 5/8, at 55 5/8; Standard Oil-Ohio up 3

APPOINTMENTS

Shuffle at the top of Thorn EMI

Thorn EMI's Mr. Dennis Neill, the deputy managing director, will relinquish his executive duties and retire from the board on December 31.

Thorn EMI Engineering Group is being reorganized and will operate through two enlarged high technology divisions. Thorn EMI Electronics (chief executive, Mr. T. Mayer) and Thorn EMI Information Technology (chief executive, Mr. C. Southgate). The remaining businesses will be regrouped as Metal Industries, with Mr. P. Hayman as chairman.

The engineering businesses, together with Thorn EMI Telecommunications, will continue to report to Sir William Baines. Mr. J. Owen is appointed chairman of a newly-created Commercial Group from October 1. Initially, this will include Thorn EMI Foodservice Equipment and Thorn EMI Flow Measurement and from January 1, the Thorn EMI Domestic Appliances companies.

Mr. D. W. V. Parker is made chairman of Thorn EMI Domestic Appliances from January 1. Mr. D. B. Hewitt is appointed managing director of Thorn EMI Ferguson from January 1. Mr. R. E. Norman continues as chairman. Mr. R. F. Eade has assumed a corporate role as director of commercial technology.

Woolwich Building Society: Miss Patricia Mann, vice-president of J. Walter Thompson International and head of external affairs, J. Walter Thompson Group (UK) has been appointed to the board.

Simplex-GEC: Mr. Joseph E. Foglia has been appointed managing director and chief operating officer.

Lloyd's of London Press: Mr. W. Curd, Mr. K. M. Ratcliffe, Dr. Elizabeth Muller and Mr. D. Lodge have become executive directors.

Halifax Building Society: Mr. J. R. Scatena and Mr. J. A. Kay have joined the society's London Board of directors.

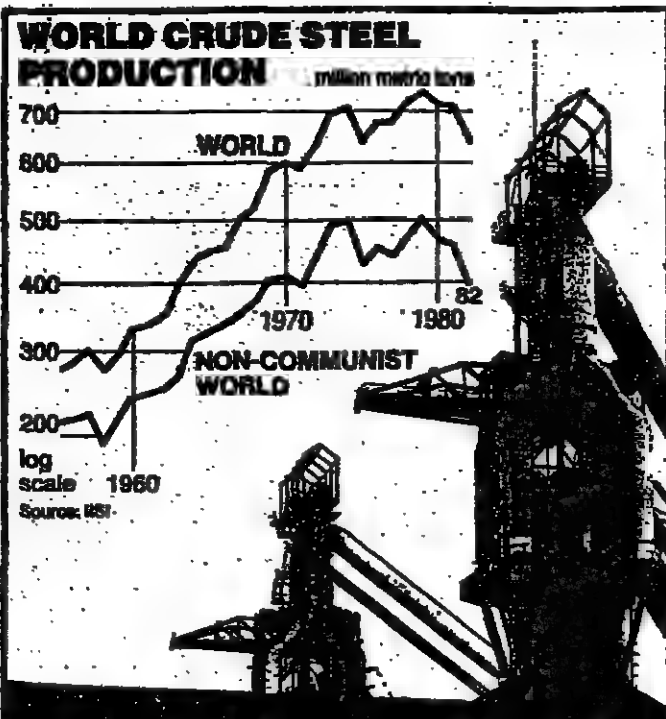
J. H. Minet & Co: Mr. Peter Trend has joined the company and will take over responsibility for the Bloodstock account.

English China Clay: Dr. Stanley Denison and Mr. Robert Carlton-Porter have been appointed directors.

D. J. Freeman & Co: Mr. Martin Northcott, Mr. Richard Powell, Mr. Stephen Walker, Mr. Marcus Rutherford and Miss Mary Teyman have joined the partnership.

Victims of the world recession - 2: Edward Townsend looks at the steel industry

Rebuilding a slimmer giant from the world scrapheap



considerations are bound to be a major constraint on most steel substitutes. Thinking along these lines, it is utterly impossible for me to subscribe to the view voiced by some that the steel industry is on the wane.

Certainly, steel looks like being the mainstay of manufacturing industry for many decades to come, but in the present climate (price cutting in the US is at its most fierce since the 1930s) its long term future must be questioned in relation to competitive materials.

The main villains were Opec's two oil price crises

Steel consumption in the US, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France last year was 203 million tonnes, a fall of more than a fifth on the peak year of 1973 and more than four times greater than the decline in activity in those countries' leading steel-making industries.

The authoritative *World Steel Dynamics* review by the New York stockbroker Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins blames the big slump on the trend, particularly in the US, towards smaller, lighter and less sturdy cars, continuing losses to other materials (substitution is thought to reduce steel demand normally by 1 per cent a year) the severe lag on capital spending in many countries, and the lack since 1974 of any periods anywhere in the world of above-average economic growth.

When economies are booming, steel demand tends to rise dramatically as there is much more money and incentive for big projects like factories and power stations. Periods of slower growth, such as that possibly being experienced at present, are more likely to see expansion in the service industries.

The stockbroker points out that the biggest positive factor affecting steel consumption in the years 1975-81 was the boom in development of energy sources, which in the US alone caused a million tonnes rise in steel use in areas such as oil well drilling, energy storage and transportation.

The main villain, of course, was the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) which, by its two oil price crises, had a profound effect on the steel industry. The two main oil price crises of the 1970s brought the shutters down on the western world economies and consequently on the steel industry.

Now, the crude price has fallen back from \$34 a barrel to \$29 and there is every hope that it will not go any faster than inflation at least for the remainder of this decade. The consequent economic advance should provide a spur to the steel mills and the stock-

brokers is forecasting a steel "shortage" - a period of premium prices for steel on the world export market - in 1986.

If steel consumption in the west rebounded by only 10 per cent, plus a building of stocks by users and at the mills, output could increase to 300 million tonnes a

year and, the stockbroker says, "blow the lid off steel prices". In such circumstances, the spot export price could rise from the present figure of about \$335 a tonne to \$540.

Meanwhile, the shortage of sufficient capital among steel-makers should ensure that there is little significant increase in world capacity. Total capacity is forecast to grow by only 1 per cent a year probably until the end of the century.

So it seems that in the longer term, steel can look forward to regaining some of its former glory.

In the immediate future the prospects are bleak: the European Commission, for example, has called for another 150,000 job losses throughout the Community, for example, has called for another 150,000 job losses throughout the Community's steel industries by the end of 1985 if there is to be any chance of a return to viability.

In the US, the industry has faced a crisis of disaster proportions, much greater than that of the Europeans and the basic cause of the country's decision to erect barriers against imports.

Shipments of steel to the car factories fell by 29 per cent last year compared with 1981 to 9.3 million tonnes - in 1973 the car sector absorbed 23.2 million tonnes - appliance shipments were down a quarter, construction shipments by 29 per cent, oil and gas shipments by 56 per cent, and so on.

Even the super-efficient Japanese industry has been badly mauled by the recession. The country's steel mills have been operating at just 56 per cent of capacity this year, less than Britain, France and West Germany and their losses in the first quarter were estimated at \$67 per tonne.

The consequence is bound to be a continued period of friction in the international markets, with companies keen to offset their problems by trying to forge deals such as the idea to combine the British Steel Corporation's Scottish steel plant output with the finishing capacity of United States Steel in Philadelphia.

Such arrangements are, presumably, in accord with the rather pompous sentiments expressed at the IISI's 1977 conference in Rome by a past chairman, Mr. Eshiro Saito. Referring to expected difficulties in the 1980s he quoted a Zen saying: "Only when one perceives pleasure in the midst of pain can one begin to understand the exquisite meaning of life."

Most steelmen, however, would settle for a decent profit. Tomorrow: Shipping.

Industrial notebook

Reports that carry weight at work

The time-honoured journalistic principle for dealing with voluminous official reports - weigh them, skim them but for God's sake don't read them - has nowhere been put to greater test than with the outpourings of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and other independent investigations on the nationalized industries.

Last week's 250-page tome on British Gas produced by Deloitte's, the accountants, follows the two mammoth efforts on the Central Electricity Generating Board, and the National Coal Board produced by the Monopolies Commission.

All three works are the fruit of the Government's policy of using exhaustive efficiency audits by outsiders as a tool in the never-ending struggle to keep the nationalized industries on their toes.

No doubt the weight of the finished products has done much to justify the cost to public funds of producing them, while the contents will keep a platoon or two of backroom Whitehall paper-pushers employed for many a month.

The crucial question is, of course, whether the reports succeed in their purpose of improving efficiency in the State sector of industry. The industries themselves have - with varying degrees of sophistication - complained that the investigations are little more than cases of a bunch of amateurs being sent in with a clear mandate to find fault. Nobody should be surprised by this.

More interesting is the response of the Government which, despite its reputation of being an enemy of the nationalized industries, has made little political capital out of the reports' findings.

There was some ritual bedding at the CEBG over its plainly inadequate forecasting methods, but ministers have fallen over themselves not to make a scene over the coal and gas reports.

The NCB report was gathering dust for more than six months until the election was safely out of the way (mostly for fear of upsetting the National Union of Mineworkers), while the appearance of the Deloitte's gas study in the middle of the holiday season, shows that the Government has, if anything, been keen to minimize rather

than maximize its political impact.

This is the more surprising because all three reports have tended to come up with the kind of conclusions that the Government would be expected to like.

They have, for example, more than endorsed the politically unpopular dose of gas price rises in the last four years (the only criticism being that the increases have not gone far enough), while if there was ever any doubt about the need for an accelerated programme of pit closures, the Monopolies Commission has killed it with its detailed and excruciating exposure of the coal board's finances.

It is true that the quality of analysis has not always been as sophisticated as it might be. For example, one of Deloitte's conclusions reads simply: "We saw a surprisingly high number of unsold vehicles... we recommend that fleet sizes should be limited and strictly controlled" - in which hardly ranks as in-depth analysis.

But that is an exception. The outwardly cool response of both the industries and the Government should not be allowed to disguise the fact that the investigations do represent a significant step forward.

More important is the undoubted blow for greater accountability that publication of such detailed information about the industries represents. Those who defy the journalistic tradition and read through the tomes will find a wealth of fact that has never seen the light before, and which goes beyond the inadequate and sometimes downright misleading information in many State industries' annual reports and accounts.

The Monopolies Commission's breakdowns of the losses at individual collieries is for example something that journalists and MPs have long sought in vain.

There is a parallel here with the House of Commons select committees, which are still struggling to justify their new-found powers. Their reports may be patchy in quality, but the knowledge that information must be given and published - even if few bother to read it - is proving one of the most powerful incentives to efficiency that can be turned on either Whitehall or nationalized industry boards. More verbal manure, please.

Jonathan Davis

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds				Authorized Units & Insurance Funds				Authorized Units & Insurance Funds				Authorized Units & Insurance Funds			
Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value	Unit	Value
1. Unit	100.00	2. Unit	200.00	3. Unit	300.00	4. Unit	400.00	5. Unit	500.00	6. Unit	600.00	7. Unit	700.00	8. Unit	800.00
9. Unit	900.00	10. Unit	1000.00	11. Unit	1100.00	12. Unit	1200.00	13. Unit	1300.00	14. Unit	1400.00	15. Unit	1500.00	16. Unit	1600.00
17. Unit	1700.00	18. Unit	1800.00	19. Unit	1900.00	20. Unit	2000.00	21. Unit	2100.00	22. Unit	2200.00	23. Unit	2300.00	24. Unit	2400.00
25. Unit	2500.00	26. Unit	2600.00	27. Unit	2700.00	28. Unit	2800.00	29. Unit	2900.00	30. Unit	3000.00	31. Unit	3100.00	32. Unit	3200.00
33. Unit	3300.00	34. Unit	3400.00	35. Unit	3500.00	36. Unit	3600.00	37. Unit	3700.00	38. Unit	3800.00	39. Unit	3900.00	40. Unit	4000.00
41. Unit	4100.00	42. Unit	4200.00	43. Unit	4300.00	44. Unit	4400.00	45. Unit	4500.00	46. Unit	4600.00	47. Unit	4700.00	48. Unit	4800.00
49. Unit	4900.00	50. Unit	5000.00	51. Unit	5100.00	52. Unit	5200.00	53. Unit	5300.00	54. Unit	5400.00	55. Unit	5500.00	56. Unit	5600.00
57. Unit	5700.00	58. Unit	5800.00	59. Unit	5900.00	60. Unit	6000.00	61. Unit	6100.00	62. Unit	6200.00	63. Unit	6300.00	64. Unit	6400.00
65. Unit	6500.00	66. Unit	6600.00	67. Unit	6700.00	68. Unit	6800.00	69. Unit	6900.00	70. Unit	7000.00	71. Unit	7100.00	72. Unit	7200.00
73. Unit	7300.00	74. Unit	7400.00	75. Unit	7500.00	76. Unit	7600.00	77. Unit	7700.00	78. Unit	7800.00	79. Unit	7900.00	80. Unit	8000.00
81. Unit	8100.00	82. Unit	8200.00	83. Unit	8300.00	84. Unit	8400.00	85. Unit	8500.00	86. Unit	8600.00	87. Unit	8700.00	88. Unit	8800.00
89. Unit	8900.00	90. Unit	9000.00	91. Unit	9100.00	92. Unit	9200.00	93. Unit	9300.00	94. Unit	9400.00	95. Unit	9500.00	96. Unit	9600.00
97. Unit	9700.00	98. Unit	9800.00	99. Unit	9900.00	100. Unit	10000.00	101. Unit	10100.00	102. Unit	10200.00	103. Unit	10300.00	104. Unit	10400.00
105. Unit	10500.00	106. Unit	10600.00	107. Unit	10700.00	108. Unit	10800.00	109. Unit	10900.00	110. Unit	11000.00	111. Unit	11100.00	112. Unit	11200.00
113. Unit	11300.00	114. Unit	11400.00	115. Unit	11500.00	116. Unit	11600.00	117. Unit	11700.00	118. Unit	11800.00	119. Unit	11900.00	120. Unit	12000.00
121. Unit	12100.00	122. Unit	12200.00	123. Unit	12300.00	124. Unit	12400.00	125. Unit	12500.00	126. Unit	12600.00	127. Unit	12700.00	128. Unit	12800.00
129. Unit	12900.00	130. Unit	13000.00	131. Unit	13100.00	132. Unit	13200.00	133. Unit	13300.00	134. Unit	13400.00	135. Unit	13500.00	136. Unit	13600.00
137. Unit	13700.00	138. Unit	13800.00	139. Unit	13900.00	140. Unit	14000.00	141. Unit	14100.00	142. Unit	14200.00	143. Unit	14300.00	144. Unit	14400.00
145. Unit	14500.00	146. Unit	14600.00	147. Unit	14700.00	148. Unit	14800.00	149. Unit	14900.00	150. Unit	15000.00	151. Unit	15100.00	152. Unit	15200.00
153. Unit	15300.00	154. Unit	15400.00	155. Unit	15500.00	156. Unit	15600.00	157. Unit	15700.00	158. Unit	15800.00	159. Unit	15900.00	160. Unit	16000.00
161. Unit	16100.00	162. Unit	16200.00	163. Unit	16300.00	164. Unit	16400.00	165. Unit	16500.00	166. Unit	16600.00	167. Unit	16700.00	168. Unit	16800.00
169. Unit	16900.00	170. Unit	17000.00	171. Unit	17100.00	172. Unit	17200.00	173. Unit	17300.00	174. Unit	17400.00	175. Unit	17500.00	176. Unit	17600.00
177. Unit	17700.00	178. Unit	17800.00	179. Unit	17900.00	180. Unit	18000.00	181. Unit	18100.00	182. Unit	18200.00	183. Unit	18300.00	184. Unit	18400.00
185. Unit	18500.00	186. Unit	18600.00	187. Unit	18700.00	188. Unit	18800.00	189. Unit	18900.00	190. Unit	19000.00	191. Unit	19100.00	192. Unit	19200.00
193. Unit	19300.00	194. Unit	19400.00	195. Unit	19500.00	196. Unit	19600.00	197. Unit	19700.00	198. Unit	19800.00	199. Unit	19900.00	200. Unit	20000.00

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

5.00 **Ceefax** AM: News in brief, and sport, weather and traffic information available to you whether you have teletext facility or not.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Sue Cook and Frank Bough. Includes news bulletins at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Farming (between 6.30 and 7.00) keeping fit (6.45-7.00). Tonight's TV (7.15-7.30). Morning papers (7.32 and 8.32). Breakfast Time Doctor (8.30-9.00).

ITV LONDON

9.00 **Scobey** *Don Where Are You?* cartoon. 9.15 *Mr. Bean* (TV). Look... That's the way of the world. 9.30 **Wright** TV station for youngsters. Hang-gliding, Ann Morley reads from Ann Phillips's *The Multiplying Glasses*. 10.10 *Wright* the *Wright* Kenneth Williams supplies the voices (10.10). 10.15 *Take Hart* with Tony Hart, and Morph (10.20). 10.25 **Closedown**.

1.00 **News After Hours** with Fern Britton and Richard Whitmore. 1.27 *Financial Report*. And sub-titled news. 1.30 **Buzz** for the very young.

1.45 **The New Foresters** Interviews in the New Forest, with the self-taught painter Monica Coleman, and the butcher Ronald Hayward who is keeping the old family trade going through his son it was started by his great grandfather.

1.55 **Film: The Long Arm** (1956) Scotland Yard thriller, with Jack Hawkins as the detective on the trail of a gang of safe robbers. With John Strain, Dorothy Alison, Michael Brooke and Geoffrey Keen. Directed by Charles Frank.

1.50 **The Flying Boats** Second of three films about the giants that were as much at home on the sea as in the air. Today: the flying boats go to war. With David James.

1.50 **Play School**: the story of a day in the life of a school. 2.00 **am**: 4.45 **Held**: episode 22 of this 26-part serialisation of the children's classic (1).

2.05 **John Christie's Newsworld**: 5.10 **Charlie Brown**: animated version of the cartoon strip. 5.35 **The Perishers** with Louise Rosser (1).

2.00 **South East at Six**.

2.05 **Doctor Who**: story of Black Orchid. With Peter Davison and Barbara Murray (1).

2.30 **The Wonderful World of Disney**: part two of *Donovan's Kid*, a drama about a con-man who wants to re-claim his wife and child. With Danny McGavin and Mickey Rooney.

2.40 **Top of the Pops**: live. With John Peel and David Jensen.

2.50 **Fame**: More about the Broadway-mad youngsters. 3.00 **News** with Nicholas Witchell.

3.25 **The Life and Times of David Lloyd George**: First episode of the *Life and Times of David Lloyd George* series, about the Welsh wizard. Tonight, he loses office, but gains a second vote. He makes a speech that helps to change Chamberlain in favour of Churchill as war leader. With Philip Madoc and Kira Markham (1).

3.40 **Secrets**: Two examples of Britain's 80 laws with claims that prevent officials giving information to the public. With Ed Boyle (see Choice), 11.13 News.

3.55 **Sinatra**: The man and his music. The veteran singer's guests are Count Basie and his band (1). 12.05 **Weather** forecast.

4.00 **News** with Nicholas Witchell.

4.05 **Secrets**: Two examples of Britain's 80 laws with claims that prevent officials giving information to the public. With Ed Boyle (see Choice), 11.13 News.

4.10 **Sinatra**: The man and his music. The veteran singer's guests are Count Basie and his band (1). 12.05 **Weather** forecast.

4.15 **News** with Nicholas Witchell.

4.20 **Secrets**: Two examples of Britain's 80 laws with claims that prevent officials giving information to the public. With Ed Boyle (see Choice), 11.13 News.

4.25 **Sinatra**: The man and his music. The veteran singer's guests are Count Basie and his band (1). 12.05 **Weather** forecast.

4.30 **News** with Nicholas Witchell.

4.35 **Secrets**: Two examples of Britain's 80 laws with claims that prevent officials giving information to the public. With Ed Boyle (see Choice), 11.13 News.

4.40 **Sinatra**: The man and his music. The veteran singer's guests are Count Basie and his band (1). 12.05 **Weather** forecast.

4.45 **News** with Nicholas Witchell.

4.50 **Secrets**: Two examples of Britain's 80 laws with claims that prevent officials giving information to the public. With Ed Boyle (see Choice), 11.13 News.

4.55 **Sinatra**: The man and his music. The veteran singer's guests are Count Basie and his band (1). 12.05 **Weather** forecast.

5.00 **News** with Nicholas Witchell.

CHOICE

author's files for any three successive days and the odds are that, with slight variations, the case history will be repeated. These are the elderly, confined to their homes; the elderly found wandering on local beaches at night; the youngsters who see the social worker as "the evil guy" who is about to take them away from their mothers and fathers; the elderly who are not at the everyday level - the front doors that open to reveal a horse, or a man with the social worker as a man who has to be all things to all men/children.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Channel 4, among other things a testing ground for specialist programme makers, may sometimes give the impression that it alone caters to minority groups.

● **SECRETS** (BBC1, 10.40pm) is both an example of BBC-originated

Radio 2

7.30 **Beethoven**, Piano Concerto No. 5, 2nd minor (The Emperor), Soloist: Emanuel Ax.

8.30 **Baroque**, Symphony fantasia, London Symphony Orchestra, under Claudio Abbado, Radio 3 Stereo.

9.05 **This Week's Composer**: Beethoven, *Alfred Bruckner* plays the Piano Sonata in C minor, Op. 10 (1804), and joins the Beaux Arts Trio for the Piano Trio in G, Op. 1, No. 2, Records.

10.00 **City of London** Sinfonia Concerto Grosso in C minor, Op. 6, No. 3, Vivaldi (oboe and orch. Simon Standage, violin).

11.00 **Cherubini** plays Bach, *Cherubini* in D minor, Beethoven (Sonata in B flat, Op. 27, No. 1) and Brahms (Variations on a theme of Paganini: Book 2, Part one).

11.50 **Just One More Time** John French-Roberts reads John Cheever's story.

12.05 **Edinburgh Festival** part two, *Edinburgh Festival* (No. 4) and *Berg* (Sonata Op. 1).

1.00 **News**.

1.05 **Four Saints in Three Acts**: Virgil Thomson's play (with lyrics by Gertrude Stein) is sung in English, and performed by the Chicago and Orchestra of Our Time, singers include Betty Allen, Clamma Davis and William Brown; act 2, 1.50 and act 3, 4.00 and 4.25. With interval readings in French, Records.

3.00 **Coffee and Dreams**: Anthony Vines presents part two of his series of words and music from the life and literature in early 20th century Vienna. Music by the Edinburgh International Festival. Today: 1918-1925.

4.00 **Shostakovich** plays *Shostakovich* (Sonata for Piano and Violin), *Shostakovich* (Symphony Op. 10.1).

4.55 **News**.

5.00 **For Pleasure**: Roger Nichols's selection includes works by Bachmann, Elgar, Poulenc, and Frank Bridge (Two Poems).

6.00 **Bandstand**: Works by Robert Chids, Garth Williams, Dahn and Joseph Horowitz (Euphonium Concerto) played by the National Youth Brass Band of Wales.

7.00 **Piano Sonata**: Philip Mead plays the G (HVI 11) and the C (HVI 11).

7.30 **Piano Sonata**: Philip Mead plays the G (HVI 11) and the C (HVI 11).

8.10 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

8.30 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

8.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

9.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

9.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

10.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

10.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

11.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

11.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

12.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

1.00 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

1.35 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

2.00 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

2.35 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

3.00 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

3.35 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

4.00 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

4.35 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 **Beethoven**, Piano Concerto No. 5, 2nd minor (The Emperor), Soloist: Emanuel Ax.

8.30 **Baroque**, Symphony fantasia, London Symphony Orchestra, under Claudio Abbado, Radio 3 Stereo.

9.05 **This Week's Composer**: Beethoven, *Alfred Bruckner* plays the Piano Sonata in C minor, Op. 10 (1804), and joins the Beaux Arts Trio for the Piano Trio in G, Op. 1, No. 2, Records.

10.00 **City of London** Sinfonia Concerto Grosso in C minor, Op. 6, No. 3, Vivaldi (oboe and orch. Simon Standage, violin).

11.00 **Cherubini** plays Bach, *Cherubini* in D minor, Beethoven (Sonata in B flat, Op. 27, No. 1) and Brahms (Variations on a theme of Paganini: Book 2, Part one).

11.50 **Just One More Time** John French-Roberts reads John Cheever's story.

12.05 **Edinburgh Festival** part two, *Edinburgh Festival* (No. 4) and *Berg* (Sonata Op. 1).

1.00 **News**.

1.05 **Four Saints in Three Acts**: Virgil Thomson's play (with lyrics by Gertrude Stein) is sung in English, and performed by the Chicago and Orchestra of Our Time, singers include Betty Allen, Clamma Davis and William Brown; act 2, 1.50 and act 3, 4.00 and 4.25. With interval readings in French, Records.

3.00 **Coffee and Dreams**: Anthony Vines presents part two of his series of words and music from the life and literature in early 20th century Vienna. Music by the Edinburgh International Festival. Today: 1918-1925.

4.00 **Shostakovich** plays *Shostakovich* (Sonata for Piano and Violin), *Shostakovich* (Symphony Op. 10.1).

4.55 **News**.

5.00 **For Pleasure**: Roger Nichols's selection includes works by Bachmann, Elgar, Poulenc, and Frank Bridge (Two Poems).

6.00 **Bandstand**: Works by Robert Chids, Garth Williams, Dahn and Joseph Horowitz (Euphonium Concerto) played by the National Youth Brass Band of Wales.

7.00 **Piano Sonata**: Philip Mead plays the G (HVI 11) and the C (HVI 11).

7.30 **Piano Sonata**: Philip Mead plays the G (HVI 11) and the C (HVI 11).

8.10 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

8.30 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

8.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

9.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

9.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

10.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

10.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

11.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

11.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

12.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

1.00 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

1.35 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

2.00 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

2.35 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

3.00 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

3.35 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

4.00 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

4.35 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

Radio 3

7.30 **Beethoven**, Piano Concerto No. 5, 2nd minor (The Emperor), Soloist: Emanuel Ax.

8.30 **Baroque**, Symphony fantasia, London Symphony Orchestra, under Claudio Abbado, Radio 3 Stereo.

9.05 **This Week's Composer**: Beethoven, *Alfred Bruckner* plays the Piano Sonata in C minor, Op. 10 (1804), and joins the Beaux Arts Trio for the Piano Trio in G, Op. 1, No. 2, Records.

10.00 **City of London** Sinfonia Concerto Grosso in C minor, Op. 6, No. 3, Vivaldi (oboe and orch. Simon Standage, violin).

11.00 **Cherubini** plays Bach, *Cherubini* in D minor, Beethoven (Sonata in B flat, Op. 27, No. 1) and Brahms (Variations on a theme of Paganini: Book 2, Part one).

11.50 **Just One More Time** John French-Roberts reads John Cheever's story.

12.05 **Edinburgh Festival** part two, *Edinburgh Festival* (No. 4) and *Berg* (Sonata Op. 1).

1.00 **News**.

1.05 **Four Saints in Three Acts**: Virgil Thomson's play (with lyrics by Gertrude Stein) is sung in English, and performed by the Chicago and Orchestra of Our Time, singers include Betty Allen, Clamma Davis and William Brown; act 2, 1.50 and act 3, 4.00 and 4.25. With interval readings in French, Records.

3.00 **Coffee and Dreams**: Anthony Vines presents part two of his series of words and music from the life and literature in early 20th century Vienna. Music by the Edinburgh International Festival. Today: 1918-1925.

4.00 **Shostakovich** plays *Shostakovich* (Sonata for Piano and Violin), *Shostakovich* (Symphony Op. 10.1).

4.55 **News**.

5.00 **For Pleasure**: Roger Nichols's selection includes works by Bachmann, Elgar, Poulenc, and Frank Bridge (Two Poems).

6.00 **Bandstand**: Works by Robert Chids, Garth Williams, Dahn and Joseph Horowitz (Euphonium Concerto) played by the National Youth Brass Band of Wales.

7.00 **Piano Sonata**: Philip Mead plays the G (HVI 11) and the C (HVI 11).

7.30 **Piano Sonata**: Philip Mead plays the G (HVI 11) and the C (HVI 11).

8.10 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

8.30 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

8.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

9.25 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

9.50 **Jersey** from the Royal Albert Hall, Part one - Beethoven (see panel for full details).

Day to apologize to Foot over confidence slip

Sir Robin Day, the broadcaster, said last night that he was writing to Mr Michael Foot to apologize for breaking a confidence in a sudden outburst during a debate with Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, at the Edinburgh international television festival.

Sir Robin said that Mr Foot had told him he believed Mrs Thatcher had no alternative to sinking the Argentine battleship, the Belgrano.

The admission stunned the audience of broadcasters and journalists, which included Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, Mr Roy Hattersley, and Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Transport, as chief guests.

Mr Hattersley immediately asked Sir Robin where and when Mr Foot had made the remark, and if it was made in private. Sir Robin said that it was and Mr Hattersley retorted: "I won't have a private conversation with you again."

The broadcaster replied: "I knew we would not get through the afternoon without you making a cheap remark."

Mr Dalyell had asked during the festival's general election coverage why he had not questioned Mrs Thatcher on the sinking of the Belgrano. Sir Robin said that both he and television editors did not think that the sinking was an election issue.

When Mr Dalyell took up the subject again, Sir Robin rounded on him and shouted: "Mr Foot did not think that Mrs Thatcher had any alternative to sinking the Belgrano. He said it was not an election issue, and that he did not want to talk about it when I interviewed him."

As Mr Hattersley left the debate early to catch a train to another function he said that Sir Robin's remark had been a breach of confidence.

Sir Robin said afterwards: "I gave an honest answer because Tam Dalyell was being very provocative."

Later he added: "I am sorry that during the cut and thrust of a lively professional argument about television election coverage I disclosed the gist of what Mr Michael Foot had said privately to me some months ago about the sinking of the Belgrano."

"I am writing to Mr Foot to apologize for this disclosure, and to explain it was made only in the heat of the moment in answer to a challenge from Mr Tam Dalyell."

Mr Richard Clements, one of the Labour leaders' aides, said last night: "Michael Foot is away on holiday. He is not contactable at the moment."

During the election campaign, Mr Neil Kinnock, the favourite candidate to succeed Mr Foot, called for a full-scale investigation into the sinking of the Belgrano. But it was noted at the time that when the demand was put to Mr Foot, at Labour's campaign press conference on June 2, he refused to answer Mr Kinnock's view.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Hattersley said that the Labour Party had lost the general election because of its own failings, not because it was the victim of antagonistic newspapers and television companies.

"This election was determined before the first television camera moved into the first press conference," he said.

All that the media could do was to magnify features which were already established by the parties, he said. "We lost the general election for the Labour Party."

Labour had found itself squeezed between the presupposition of defeat and the media's interest in the newness of the Alliance, and increasingly neglected the issues completely, Mr Hattersley said.

David Steel back on duty

Mr David Steel the Liberal leader returned to duty yesterday for the first time since the start of his 10 weeks sabbatical.

He appeared in a debate on television coverage of the General Election. "I am feeling fantastic and looking forward to coming back. I am enjoying the rest. I would recommend it to anybody. It makes a lot of sense after seven years as leader to take a break."

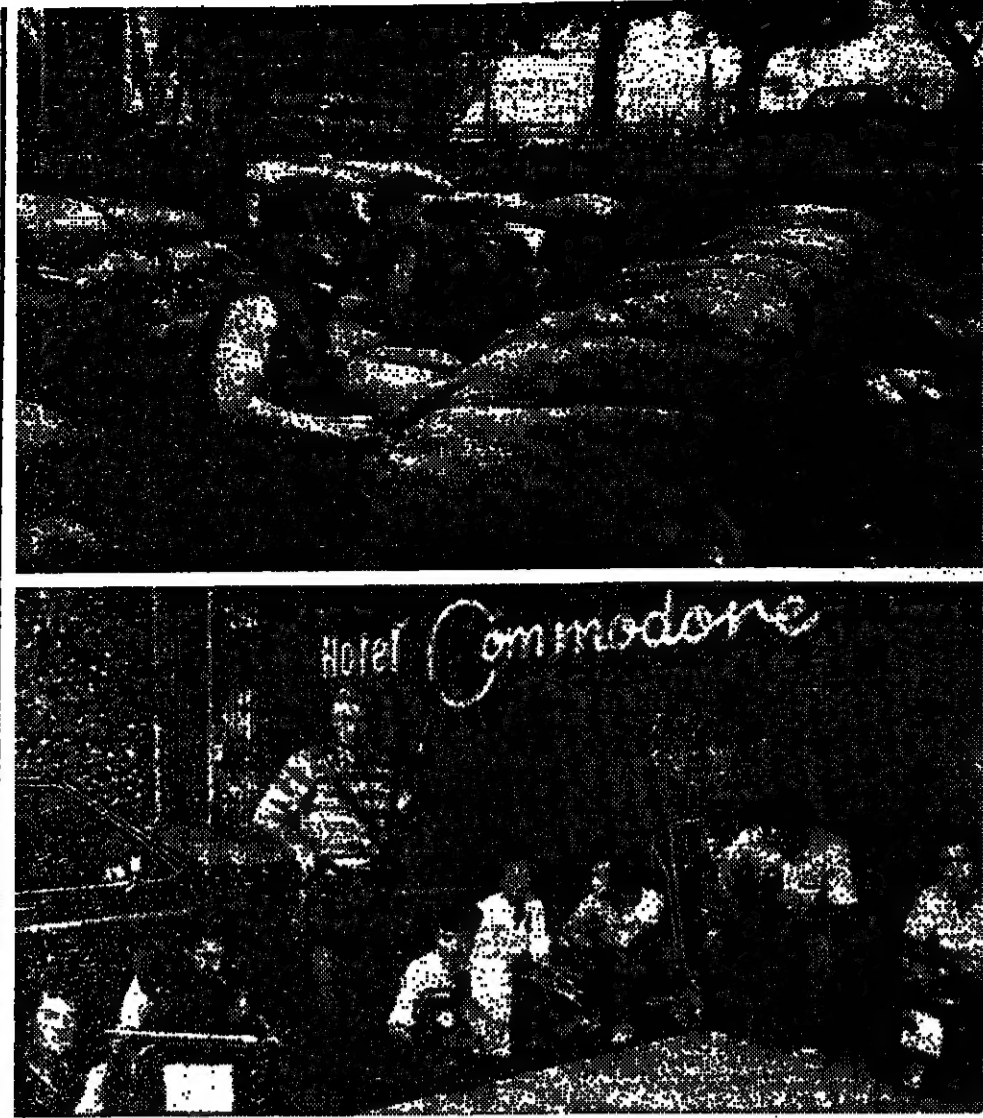
Mr Steel, who was said by his doctor to be suffering from a virus infection, said he would not make any political statements before the Liberal assembly at Harrogate on September 19. He appeared

confident and at ease throughout the engagement, part of the Edinburgh Television Festival.

He said he had accepted the invitation to appear as a panellist with Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Tom King, Transport Secretary, sometime ago because it was not a political occasion.

"If I had been asked, for example, to appear on Panorama with Mr Hattersley and Mr King, the answer would have been negative."

He said that at no time during his break had he been tempted to answer criticisms of his leadership from factions within the party.



Front-line Beirut: US Marines in a fox hole and TV crews trapped in an hotel with, right, Lebanese troops loading a helicopter with arms

Lebanon drifts to civil war

Continued from page 1

One of the few respected Muslim elder statesmen in the country - he represented Lebanon in talks with President Reagan earlier this year - condemned the Muslim militias and stood up for the Government.

Here Fisk's report was again interrupted: "I got to go now as bullets are going up and down outside windows. Back soon as I can I received OK so far please."

Whether at this late stage his words will be respected can only be a matter of conjecture. But with the Lebanese Army still unable to control even their own capital, their chances of being able to advance into the Chouf mountains and pacify the Druze militias there now appear to be almost non-existent.

Israeli troops had already begun their withdrawal from the hills, pulling out positions around the town of Aley when the Israelis briefly suspended their withdrawal at America's request. How

the Lebanese Army is supposed to complete its battles in Beirut in the next two or three days and then fight on into the mountains is something the Government has understandably chosen not to explain.

Beirut itself is now in a state of near civil war and Mr Gemayel must be wondering how long he can remain president of a country

whose capital he can only control by sending his troops into action against Muslim militias. The multinational force is now under fire every day - a barrage of 155 millimetre shells, probably fired from Syrian-controlled areas, yesterday landed in the Italian army's logistics compound, wounding four Italian soldiers - and Mr Reagan will soon have to decide whether to increase the number of US Marines here or abandon Mr Gemayel altogether.

The next few days - some would say the next forty-eight hours - are likely to prove whether Lebanon is to survive as a state.

Fisk's sign-off message read: "Lebanese Army has now passed the office here. Will try and update during evening but things very difficult and cannot even cross road outside at present. Bombardment now over, though. Counting the cost, page 7"

Greek anger at 'damage' to Marbles

From Mario Modiano Athens

A leading Greek conservation expert has accused the British Museum of causing irreversible damage to the statue of the Caryatid from the Elgin collection by coating it with plastic film.

Dr Theodore Skoulikidis, professor of Physical Chemistry at the Athens Polytechnic, who is on the Athens Acropolis conservation committee, said that he had a letter from Dr David Wilson, Director of the British Museum, admitting that he had covered the Caryatid with a "water-soluble polymer" to protect it from decay.

"It has been established," said Professor Skoulikidis, "that the coating of ancient marbles with plastic is dangerous and speeds up rather than arrests decay. The British Museum is already having problems with the Caryatid."

Thousands of gas jobs to go

Continued from page 1

coordinated nationally. To this end national redundancy terms are being improved," it said.

Mr Michael Meacher, the Labour MP who is standing for the party's deputy leadership, described the omission as a serious breach of the public. "My information in what purports to be a full, honest report is being withheld," he told the magazine.

A table omitted from the report shows that 1,080 jobs were expected to be shed by 1987, but the magazine makes clear that these have already been superseded by new plans to shed at least 7,000 jobs in the next four years.

Senior executives at the corporation confirm that it plans to reduce its manpower well below 90,000 by 1990.

Industrial notebook, page 17

Zimbabwe officers freed, then rearrested

Continued from page 1

Air Vice-Marshal Slater, his arm around his wife Jane, who is recovering from a car accident, was asked if the officers would remain in Zimbabwe. "That will have to depend on our families and the Prime Minister," he replied.

After about 15 minutes the officers were asked by official to leave the court to be issued with warrants of liberation and were conducted to an office below. There they were instead handed new detention orders.

As word spread among the crowds outside the reaction was first shock and then anger. "Was it all for?" asked one loudly. "Shame" followed the officers down to the cells.

It was the fourth trial this year in which a total of nine white and six black accused have been acquitted and re-detained on Dr Ushewokunze's orders.

The latest case will be regarded with particular seriousness in Whitehall as Air Commodore Pile, Wing Commander Cox, Air Lieutenant Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Weir have dual British and Zimbabwean nationality.

British response: News of the rearrest of the six men brought a swift response in Whitehall when the Foreign Office immediately instructed the British High Commission in Harare to "clarify the position urgently." Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent writes.

A spokesman said in an unusually strongly worded statement: "We welcome the fact that the judge found all the accused not guilty. We are very disturbed by news of their re-detention."

Parents' agency: The British parents of one of the men acquitted of treason in Zimbabwe planned to celebrate last night before they learned of the new detention order.

Mrs Barbara Cox said she and her husband, the Rev William Cox, aged 68, had been "going through agony" during the year since their son, Wing Commander John Cox, aged 37, was arrested. Mrs Cox, a Fishponds, Bristol, said: "The verdict is an answer to our prayers. My husband has been weeping tears of joy."

"We were expecting him to be acquitted. We know he is innocent, but in a country like this you never know what can happen."

"I think they will hold him in a while but I'm sure they will eventually release him. After a while he has been proved innocent."

Racial overtones, page 17

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

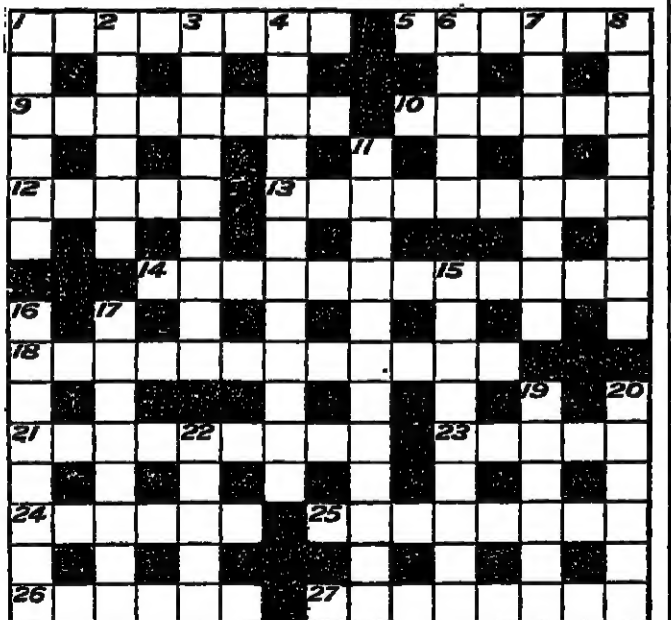
Today's events

Music
Music from the Praise Singers, Ivory Coast, The Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh. The Glenlivet Fireworks Concert, with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh, 10pm.
Recital by Tessa Ballard (oboe)

and Tony Gray (piano), St Mary's Centre, Aylesbury, Bucks, 1.10.
Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Newcastle City Hall, Newcastle, 8.
Recital by John Shirley-Quirk with Sarah Watkins (oboe) and Martin Isopp (piano), Simon Place Heritage Trust, Sutton Place, nr. Guildford, Surrey, 7.30.
Concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,223

Collins Dictionary's Times Crossword Championship 1983
The National Final takes place next Sunday, 1.30 - 5.30 p.m. at the Park Lane Hotel. Admission fee £2 a head.



- ACROSS**
- Woolen headgear a danger in plant (8).
 - Poured insults on America in retirement (6).
 - Sort of bodily harm alleged against man in charge (8).
 - Ballerina deserted by a physiologist (6).
 - Revolver for chopper (5).
 - Like US Defense HQ getting 20% increase? (9).
 - Go in terror at brutal treatment of questionmaster (12).
 - Rescue about fifty clubs from harsh employers (5-7).
 - Lame radio operators go to town in Herts (9).
 - Oriental looks like a Scotsman (5).
 - With learned cleric brought in man of action is seen to tremble (6).
 - Offering effective consumer resistance (8).
 - Swift flying resort of gullible spectators (6).
 - Transport to excavate an early Welsh urban settlement? (8).
- DOWN**
- Poet upset at evidence of carnage (6).
 - Half life of Man's turnover yet to be worked out (6).

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 8

Talks

The City, Dead or Alive, by Rev Alan Broadbent, The Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 11.

Walks

Ramble Down the Rye, meet at Birmingham Nature Centre, Ferry Road, Edgbaston, start at 10.30 to 12 and 2.30 to 4.

General

Longshaw Sheep Dog Trials, Longshaw Pastures, Fox House, nr Sheffield, Derby, 8 to 7.
Buckinghamshire County Show, Hartwell House, Hartwell, Aylesbury, Bucks, typical English agricultural show; starts 8.30 am.

Exhibitions in progress

Works of Albert Irvin, Ikon Gallery, 36-72 John Bright Street, Birmingham, Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun and Mon (ends Sept 17).
Celtic Art Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (ends Oct 4).
Road Safety Posters (The World's Glasgow Museum of Transport, 33 Albert Drive Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 30).
Leading entries for the design competition for a new gallery for the Oriental Museum, University of Durham School of Oriental Studies, Elvet Hill, Durham, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 1.15 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 12, closed Sun (ends Sept 30).
Take a Seat chairs by British furniture makers, the Cirencoor Workshops, Brewery Court, Cirencoor, Glouce, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun (ends Sept 24).
Three Railway Views of Wales: photographs by Norman Neale, (for Higgs) 1 R O Tuck, Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum, Buttr Street, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 to 5 (ends Sept 19).
European and American Art Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Inverleith House, Royal Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun and Mon (ends Sept 25).
Eighteenth Century Costume, and 200 years of Local Transport, two exhibitions at Fairbairn, the Buddle Salterton Arts Centre and Museum; Mon to Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends Oct).

New exhibitions

Recent etchings and watercolours by Peter Thomas, Trizna, 25 Salisbury Road, Mosley, Birmingham; Mon to Fri 10 to 4, Wed 10 to 7.30, closed Sat and Sun (closed Sept 10).
Colouring Metals, Stafford Museum and Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (closed Oct 8).

Anniversaries

Births: Edward Albee, actor and founder of Dulwich College, London, 1566; Edgar Rice Burroughs, novelist (*Tarzan of the Apes*), Chicago, 1875. Deaths: Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman to become Pope (reigned 1643-71), Versailles 1715; Samuel Taylor Coleridge, composer, Croydon, 1912; W. R. Jacobs, writer of short stories, London, 1943.

New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Bridge of People, a Personal View of Oxford's First Forty Years, by Ben Whitaker (Heinemann, £4.95)
The Makers, by William Anderson (Hutchinson, £7.95)
Pillado & English Palladianism, by Rudolf Wittkower (Thames & Hudson, £7.95)
Pink Triangle and Yellow Star, and other essays, by Gore Vidal (Orion, £1.95)
The Arms Race, by Michael Sheehan (Martin Robertson, £5.95)
The Corn King and the Spring Queen, by Naomi Mitchison (Virago, £4.95)
The Essential Rebecca West (Penguin, £4.95)
The Great Wine Book, by Janis Robinson (Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)
The Megalithic Monuments of Western Europe, edited by Colin Renfrew (Thames & Hudson, £4.95)
The Miller's Dance, by Winston Graham (Fonsie, £1.95)

The papers

The Washington Post said that Mr Begin was wrong in working hard to sidetrack President Reagan's plan, exactly a year ago, for a negotiated West Bank peace. It said: "Mr Begin's successor will have no reason to question the strength and passion of his commitment to the security of the Jewish state or the fact that he did have some notable achievements in pursuing that security. What that successor should ponder is whether the Begin policy has not by now accomplished everything of usefulness it possibly can and has now turned out to be a change not just of people but of policy as well."

Why is London Transport threatening to sack its only well-known employee, Mr Chris Hughes, the winner of Mastermind Ireland? The paper points out that Mr Hughes has an encyclopaedic memory and is now open to offers of work. So anyone who needs a "Mr Hughes" will find the hardest question one that has already stumped four million people. "Where can I get a job?"

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Rate	Sale
Australia \$	1.76	1.68
Canada \$	25.20	27.80
Belgium Fr	84.00	89.00
Denmark Kr	1.90	1.82
Finland Mk	8.52	8.52
France Fr	12.51	11.96
Germany DM	4.17	3.97
Greece Dr	149.00	137.00
Hong Kong \$	11.60	11.00
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lira	2065.00	2065.00
Japan Yen	384.00	366.00
Netherlands Gld	4.67	4.45
Norway Kr	11.63	11.86
Portugal Esc	189.50	181.50
South Africa Rd	2.00	1.85
Spain Ptas	233.75	222.75
Sweden Kr	12.30	11.70
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.22
USA \$	1.53	1.48
Yugoslavia Dnr	202.00	175.00

Rates for small denominations bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.
Retail Price Index: 336.3 London: The FT index closed down 8.9 at 707.4.

Roads

London and South-east: A501: congestion in Moorgate, City of London, on southbound carriageway. A281: Temporary signals on Shaftford Road, Guildford, Surrey. A33: Single-lane traffic on Winchester by-pass, Hampshire.
Midlands: A52: All traffic sharing one carriageway at Bramcote, Nottinghamshire. M6: All traffic sharing one side of motorway between junctions 10 and 11. Wales: A47: Cannon, M1: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between junctions 15 and 16, Northampton.
Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 26 and 27 (Wellingdon and Tiverton). A483: Roadworks and temporary traffic lights at Ammanford, Dyfed.
Long delay, M5: All traffic sharing northbound carriageway between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (A58).
North: A1: Two-way traffic on one carriageway between Fairburn and Middlethorpe, West Yorkshire. M55 and A583: Extra traffic for Blackpool illuminations. M62: All traffic sharing one carriageway between junctions 10 (M1) and junction 30 (Rothwell).
Scotland: A7: Temporary traffic lights south of Gorebridge. Middlethorpe, A52: Contraflow at Stonehouse Road, south of Cairnryan Road, city of Aberdeen. A87: Single-lane traffic on temporary traffic lights at Invermarish, south of Dornach, Ross and Cromarty.
Information supplied by AA

Swimming safety

We can still hope for some fine late holiday weather and the Central Office of Information calls for care when swimming. Always look out for warning flags and signs, and only swim when and where it's safe to do so. Most important of all, the swimmer should know his capabilities and swim within them. Even though he might be a powerful swimmer he might not be as fit as he thinks he is. He should also be especially careful about tides, currents and cold water, and never swim alone after taking a heavy meal or drinking alcohol.

Beirut ban

The British Embassy in Beirut has advised against anyone from Britain visiting the city "until further notice." It had already warned the 4,000 British subjects living in Lebanon to stay indoors and make no attempt to travel.

Weather forecast

A frontal trough lying over W Britain will clear slowly E

6 am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Angles: Misty at first; outbreaks of rain, becoming more persistent then drying out later, while variable mainly SE light becoming NW moderate rain; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).
Central S England, E, W Midlands: Cloudy, occasional heavy rain; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).
Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).
Central N England, Borders: Cloudy, rain; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).
Central Scotland, NW Scotland: Cloudy, rain; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).
Ireland: Mainly cloudy, outbreaks of rain, heavy at times. Wind S then becoming variable light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).
Orkney, Shetland: Mainly cloudy, outbreaks of rain, heavy at times. Wind S then becoming variable light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).
SE A. PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63 or 64F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled and very windy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Some brighter intervals. Cooler.

SEA PARSAGE: S North Sea: Wind SW light to moderate; max temp 17C or 18C (63